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ON PATENTS.

Notwithstanding the vigorous efforts that have been made to bring about the abolition of Patents in this country, the law concerning them remains in force, and the feeling in favour of an inventor's claim to protection still prevails, in spite of the arguments of its opponents.

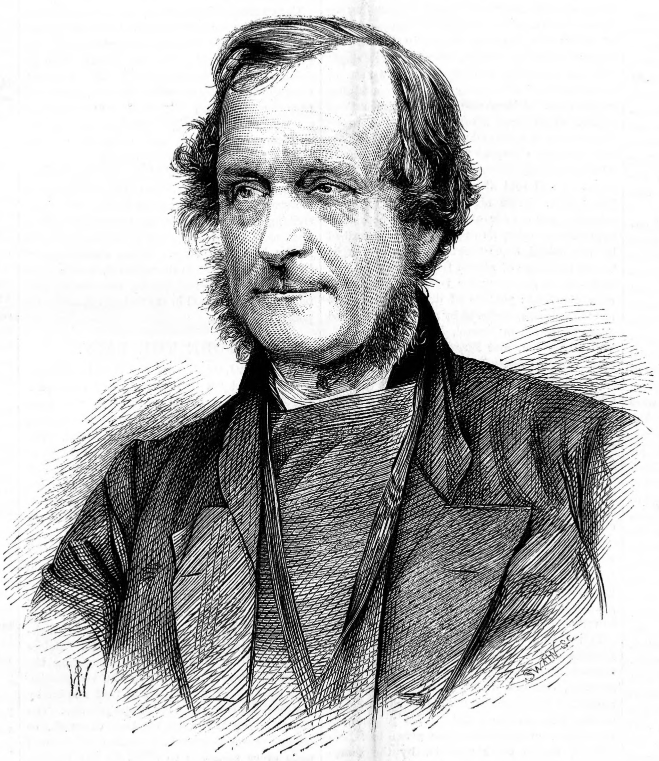
There can be no free trade in inventions, and it is illogical to compare them with articles of commerce. That the Patent Law of England, as at present constituted, is satisfactory, may be reasonably doubted, but that its object is prejudicial to the interests of the community can conscientiously be denied. Because the means employed to effect a purpose are faulty is no sufficient plea that the purpose itself is so. To deny a man the right of property in his own thoughts seems at first, as it must more strongly prove upon reflection, indisputably unjust. There is no such distinction, as some declare exists, between original literature or other mental work and the more material productions of the brain, certainly no such distinction as will justify a right being accorded to one and not extended to all.

Abolition of Patent Laws would we believe, be productive of much mischief. Apart from the injustice of such a measure to inventors, it would encourage secret trading and bribery; the spirit of honest emulation among our manufacturers would be lost in a desire and almost a necessity of concealing every advantageous discovery they each might make, jealousies would arise, the good understanding which now unites them would cease to be. Not that these considerations should be of weight were the Patent Laws oppressive.

They are not so, except as regards those who wish to evade them, or in the system of legal procedure often necessary to enforce them.

Nevertheless, amendment in the Act at present in operation is desirable. To this end some valuable suggestions were made three years ago in a Report issued by the Inventors' Institute. In this Report, drawn up by Mr .R. Marsden Latham, it is proposed that a "full description of alleged inventions should be submitted to competent investigators previous to the sealing of a Patent, whereupon the investigators should institute a search; and if they arrive at the conclusion that the alleged invention, either altogether or in part, is not new, their opinion, with suggestions for any rectification which may seem desirable, should be transmitted to the applicant. If, then, the applicant refuses to comply with the suggestions made, and moreover cannot satisfy the investigators that they have misapprehended the subject, the opinions of the investigators should be publicly recorded on the Patent; the applicant, however, having the right reserved to move at any future period for the cancelling of the record." Another important suggestion in the same Report is that of the appointment of a Commissioner of Patents, who should be empowered to deal with disputed questions of Patent right, and to whose jurisdiction all causes and judicial proceedings relating to Patents and Inventions should be subject; one appeal from the permanent Commissioner's judgment to be deemed sufficient and final. The Commissioner should moreover be empowered to assess Royalties, to cancel Letters-Patent that could be shown to interfere with any previously granted, or to impede the manufacture of any useful article of trade, and thus as far as possible avoid the inconvenience arising from Patents for so-called frivolous inventions. Were these suggestions carried out very many of the objections now urged against the English Patent Laws would be removed, useless or frivolous inventions would be refused protection, in cases of dispute ruinous law costs would be avoided, and all causes more speedily decided than at present.

It is no argument in favour of abolition to say that because many of the most important inventions have been given gratuitously to the world, all should be so; the existence of Patent Laws will not prevent future discoverers acting in this respect as others have done before them. Neither is it desirable that England should neglect the interests of her most industrious classes to follow the questionable example set by Switzerland and the Netherlands, but most important is it that our Patent Laws should be amended, and that an International Convention concerning Patents be made between all countries, in which the inventor's rights are acknowledged and respected.



THE RIGHT REV. THE LORD BISHOP OF LICHFIELD.

THE BISHOP OF LICHFIELD.

The Prelate whose portrait we engrave this week, by his earnest and long-continued efforts in the great work of Christianizing the heathen, deserves a foremost place amongst those who have devoted their lives to the service of the Church. The Right Rev. George Augustus Selwyn, Bishop of Lichfield, was born in the year 1809, and educated at Eton and St. John's College, Cambridge, where he took his degree as junior optime in mathematics and first-class in classics. In 1841, when acting as tutor at Eton, and Curate of Windsor, he was appointed to the bishopric of New Zealand. His labours in that colony, of which he wa first Bishop, justly procured him the title of "the Missionary Bishop;" and his life in that remote quarter of the world was one of great adventure and often danger. In this country we were surprised to hear of a Bishop steering and rowing a small boat hundreds of miles, fording rivers, and doing work which in England would by many be regarded as unclerical, but the accomplishment of which illustrated more than anything else could the zeal and ability of the Bishop. Few of the Church's labourers who have gone forth to our colonies were ever more loved and respected than Bishop Selwyn, whose mission was productive of the best results.

When, in consequence of the death of the late Bishop of Lichfield, Dr. Selwyn was offered the vacant see, he hesitated for some time to accept it, thinking more of the great work he had left unfinished in New Zealand than of ecclesiastical promotion; and it was with very great satisfaction that all in the diocese subsequently heard that Dr. Selwyn had accepted the English bishopric. Before, however, Bishop Selwyn could assume the duties of his new charge, he visited his colonial friends, whose grief at the loss of their Bishop was most sincere.

Since he has resided in the diocese of Lichfield, Bishop Selwyn has developed ideas for the welfare of the Church which have attracted a good deal of attention and caused considerable discussion. He is a great advocate of Diocesan Synods, regarding which, however, there has not up to the present time been complete unanimity of opinion; although there can be little doubt that periodical meetings of the clergy, whether such gatherings be called "Synods" or "Conferences," are of the utmost service to the Church.

Latterly, we regret to add, Dr. Selwyn has suffered from severe indisposition—the result probably to a great extent of overwork. Everyone will be glad to hear that this week more favourable accounts have been received of the health of the Bishop, whose piety, liberality, and zealous attention to the requirements of his diocese stamp him as one of the foremost and most distinguished Churchmen of the age. Our engraving is from a photograph by Thrupp, and is an excellent likeness of Bishop Selwyn.

EDUCATIONAL ECONOMY.

The subject of national education is now exciting so general an interest that it will not be out of place to introduce it to our readers in a new aspect, having reference to the best means of providing, and the most economical channel for supplying, the varied materials indispensable in every school, and requisite for the education of every child.

It is well known that as an aid to, and a consequence of the spread of every department of knowledge, the enterprise of many educational publishers and manufacturers has, with the aid of teachers, succeeded in so far improving the character and reducing the price of school books and apparatus that the entire cost of teaching children in good shcools in the present day, materials included, is not so great as was the mere outlay for their books but a few years ago. Referring to this economical reform we are at once reminded of the honoured names of Cassell, Chambers, Nelson, Jarrold, Routledge, Collins, Gillott, Mason, and others, who have not only thus contributed to the welfare of the nation but have themselves reaped most remunerative and honourable fame. The liberality that recoups and rewards itself is not unfrequently fraught with the most lasting and appreciable benefit to the world at large. With the increase of cheap books and appliances, and the rapid spread of education, a necessity has been created. Every teacher, and especially all managers of schools for the poor, who have wanted to make the very most of every penny entrusted to them, must have eagerly sought the most advantageous channel of supply for the many requisite aids to education. So pressing had this want become, that Societies have been formed to appeal to the charity of the benevolent to enable them to dispense to the schools of the poor the necessary appliances at the cheapest rate; and many thousands of pounds have been contributed, entitling the donors to realize for the benefit of their schools all the advantages of cheapness that such societies could afford. In Birmingham, however, a Mercantile Association has been formed and conducted with vigourous success for about three years, whose object is to supply the best school materials at even less cost to the purchasers than has been attempted by Societies that have depended upon the charitable contributions of the benevolent.

It is gratifying that the town of Birmingham, now the centre of educational philanthropy and the spring of educational politics, sending to Parliament a representative specially devoted to the cause, also the honoured home of the great educational benefactor—Josiah Mason, should have been the birth-place of this educational enterprise, the immediate benefits of which are greater than can be readily imagined, and respecting which Mr. Mason himself, a shareholder and supporter of the company, has safely remarked, "There is no knowing how far this movement will extend."

If, as it appears to us from a careful enquiry to be the case, the company we refer to can supply the schools for the poor at even as cheap a rate as a Society aided by enormous pecuniary subscriptions, educationists cannot fail to regard it as a masterpiece of Educational Economy. It afforded us much interest to learn something of the origin and history of the Educational Trading Company. It was originated at a conference of teachers, held in Hurst-street Boys' Schoolroom, Birmingham, in the autumn of 1866. About sixty or seventy teachers were present, and to them the present manager, Mr. John Kempster, unfolded the suggestions which he had anxiously and carefully matured for bringing into existence, and conducting a business, promising as it was then thought, to prove conducive alike to the spread of education and to the interests of teachers, whether as purchasers or shareholders. The time chosen will long be remembered as one in which the very name of a "limited company" was odious to all, and not a few of the teachers consulted had to tell of the loss of hard-earned savings through the mismanagement of most promising enterprises. Every possible objection was urged and encountered, but some thirty teachers resolved to confide in the practical judgment and perseverance of their chief adviser and in their own hearty co-operation for the interests and progress of the enterprise. A Board of Directors was accordingly formed, premises were leased, and business was commenced in the face of the strongest trade jealousies, and the opposition of some of the largest publishing houses, who have since facilitated, as a mutual advantage, the progress of the undertaking. From the list of Directors we learn more than one secret of the Company's success. It is neither a sectarian nor a purely local Company; Mr. Wade, of the Hurst-street Schools, Birmingham, is the Hon. Secretary to the Board. Bristol provides a Chairman in Mr. Davis, B.A., formerly a School Inspector for the British and Foreign School Society, and now well-known to most teachers as the author of an important series of educational works; Mr. Marcus, M.C.P., of Worcester, being Deputy-Chairman. Coventry contributes two Directors, Messrs. Simms and Tyler; Mr. Moore, M.C.P., represents the Cheltenham district; Mr. Turner, F.S.S., also comes from Bristol; Liverpool sends Messrs. Gardner, Gill, and Jones; Mr. Lloyd represents Shropshire; Mr. Finney, Warrington; and from Wolverhampton we have Mr. Horton, B.A., thus completing a roll of names, honoured not only as pioneers in this praiseworthy enterprise, but each of whom has for a number of years exerted a respected professional influence in his immediate sphere of labour.

It soon became manifest that a great want was being supplied, and the business of the Company rapidly increased, until, as we gather from the books of the Company, which we have inspected, they are now sending goods daily to all parts of the United Kingdom, and many of the largest schools of the metropolis draw their supplies from the Birmingham store, whilst shipments of goods are not unfrequently made to the British colonies, thus supplying similar books and materials at a reduced cost alike to the black children of Jamaica, the young miners in our Black Country, the rising race of Bethnal Green, and many thousands of poor children in the scattered rural districts.

Whether education is to be religious or simply secular, voluntary or compulsory, it is clearly manifest that great advantages must accrue from the provision of a plentiful supply of the best apparatus at the cheapest possible rate, and if this company has only accomplished one inevitable effect of its formation, that of creating a more active competition, it has achieved valuable results. The less money required for materials, the more can be expended to raise the quality of education and increase the numbers brought under its influence. To accomplish this upon self-supporting principles without the aid of taxation, charity, or even nominal patronage, has been the aim of the promoters and conductors of this company, and a cheaper education to many thousands of poor children is now the undoubted result of this quiet but practical effort.

As examples of the numerous cheap productions or wares of the company, we have only space to name the following:—copy books, such as were not long since sold for fourpence and sixpence, are made in such quantities by the company, that they can now be had for one penny and twopence, and we saw grosses and great grosses of such books allotted for packing and dispatching to distant towns. Pens, of Birmingham make, one of which we have satisfactorily tested, are charged less for a gross than formerly for a single pen, and these are also supplied in neat, strong metal boxes at one penny per box containing twelve pens. A large pile of books attracted our notice, which upon scrutiny, we found to be dictionaries, of a size and value we should recently have thought cheap at half a crown, but one of which, profusely illustrated, is now published at sixpence, and sold at a discount from its published price. In the higher branches of classical, scientific, and art education, the class books and requisite examples, as approved and prescribed by the official departments, are also brought within the range of almost the poorest child. A text book of geometry for twopence, illustrated with diagrams: packets of drawing examples, printed on cards, designed by gentlemen engaged in art education in Bristol, Liverpool, Sheffield, Wolverhampton, and Birmingham, including a most valuable series by Mr. Wallis of the Birmingham School of Art, and all sold at so cheap a rate that for the sum of ninepence may be purchased sufficient to set to work a class of thirty students. There are penny hand-books too numerous to mention, teaching geography, grammar, arithmetic, and even chemistry, the latter having been prepared by Mr. C. J. Woodward, B.Sc., professor of chemistry, and found specially valuable by the students in the penny classes of the Midland Institute.

The depôt of the company is in Union-street, where in addition to the wholesale store of strictly scholastic wares, a retail department utilizes the ground floor of the premises, thus contributing in some degree towards the necessary expenses of so valuable an establishment.

In reply to enquiries as to the co-operative features of the Company we learned that the register of shareholders submitted to our inspection, contains a list, increasing month by month, of teachers and friends of education in various parts of the country. No preferential advantages in purchasing are given to shareholders, but in other respects, by the shareholders enjoying the advantages of cheapness and receiving a fair interest for money invested, the co-operative element has contributed in no small degree to the success of the enterprise.

The preliminary expenses of the Company, which were small, have been cleared, and at the end of the second year a small reserve fund was in hand beyond the paid-up capital, after payment of 7½ per cent. to the shareholders; thus adding to the recommendation of a most useful institution the fact of its being conducted upon sound business principles, at once self-supporting and remunerative.

A HUNTING SKETCH.

Cub-hunting has already begun, and is being prosecuted with considerable vigour. The hunting season proper is beginning to be arranged for. At present the extraordinary warm weather tones down sporting aspirations somewhat; but November comes on apace, the leaves are rapidly changing colour, and the woods and fields will soon resound with the invigorating whoops of the huntsman.

By way of a preliminary sharpening of the appetite we this week give a hunting sketch by that Princess of Artists, Miss G. Bowers. This lady is too well known in the Midlands to need any introduction from us. Her sketches in *Punch* have made her initials familiar everywhere; her "Month in the Midlands," published by Bradbury, Evans, and Co., is one of the brightest and prettiest works of its kind that has ever been issued. We hope as the season advances to give one or more large original pictures from the same pencil.

NOTTINGHAM GOOSE FAIR.

Although "Fairs" have been said to be dying out any time these last five-and-twenty years, it remains an indisputable fact that in the Midland Counties are still to be found two of the largest and most popular of these institutions which exist in the country, viz., the Birmingham Onion Fair and the Nottingham Goose Fair. And there is this point of similarity between them: that whereas at Birmingham the onions form the least conspicuous part of the Fair, so there are fewer geese at Nottingham than anything else. The scene at the Goose Fair, which is held in what is probably the finest Market-place in the kingdom, is a remarkably lively and picturesque one. Our artist has sketched the Pleasure Fair during its busiest aspect. For the country folk, as well as many of the townspeople, the Goose Fair is the great holiday—it may almost be called the carnival—of the year; the great Market-place is converted into a vast sheet of canvas; excursion trains run from all parts of the Midlands, and thousands of people crowd into the town. This year the last day of the Fair was saddened by the catastrophe near Trent Junction, which we have illustrated and described elsewhere.

A BOTTLE OF CHAMPAGNE.

Our engraving (on page 113) represents a simple incident in a roadside hostelry. A veteran sportsman has surprised the assembled villagers by an act of extravagance. He has invited them to drink a bottle of champagne with him. A second Oliver Twist, under more fortunate circumstances than the celebrated original, is bolder than his companions, and going bravely up to the generous stranger, glass in hand, asks for his share of the wine. The boy on the stool behind him is evidently dumb with astonishment at the act of daring. The engraving is that of a very charming picture exhibited this year in Paris. The most striking characteristics of the painting are effective grouping and the variety of expression shown in the different figures. These characteristics have not been lost in the woodcut, which gives due force to the astonishment, amusement, and indifference expressed in the features of the rustic party.

BEFORE THE RAIN.

In the last Exhibition of the Royal Academy, a landscape by a Continental artist afforded a striking contrast to all pictures in the same branch of Art by English painters. Its shadows were deep and massive, the outlines broad. The setting sun was partially obscured by a clump of trees. The foreground was cold in tone and colour; a small pond, surrounded by dank grass and filled with weeds, was a prominent object, and afforded a striking contrast by its dreary appearance to the glowing sky above.

The picture might have been a representative work of the foreign landscape school; broad and daring in effect, it was by some authorities considered more true to nature than the tamer productions of the English artists near which it was placed. A picture similar in character by a Frenchman is shown in our engraving of "Before the Rain." It is worth while comparing the apparent neglect of detail in the composition with the care that is shown in that respect by our most popular living landscape painters. The engraving of any work by Lee, Creswick, or others, proves how much attention is bestowed upon every accessory to effect by the English artist. The Frenchman takes a wider view of landscape painting, and is often more successful in the impression he produces.

Our illustration (on page 113) is additionally interesting from the fact of its having been drawn on wood by Perrichon, the painter of the picture it represents, which is now reproduced for the first time.

The Rev. Shaparzi Edalzi, a converted fire-worshipper of the celebrated sect of the Parsees, of Bombay, is now acting as assistant curate of Holy Trinity Church, St. Ebbes, Oxford.

LITERATURE.

The Academy. A Monthly Record of Literature, Learning, Science, and Art. London: John Murray, Albermarle Street.

This is one of the most important publications which has been projected and published during the last twenty years. It is a *Fortnightly*, *Athenæum*, and *Quarterly*, combined and done up into a convenient monthly shape. Following the fashion of France, each article and review is signed by the author, and the names in this first number are of the highest character. The general reader may find the work a trifle heavy and abstruse, but the scholar and the student will thank the house of Murray for this additional page in its splendid history. The number is remarkable for two documents relating to the Byron scandal. The first is a letter written by Lord Byron, in which he says:—

> "It has been intimated to me that the persons understood to be the legal advisers of Lady Byron, have declared 'their lips to be sealed up' on the cause of the separation between her and myself. If their lips are sealed up, they are not sealed up by me, and the greatest favour *they* can confer upon me will be to open them. From the first hour in which I was apprised of the intentions of the Noel family to the last communication between Lady Byron and myself in the character of wife and husband (a period of some months) I called repeatedly and in vain for a statement of their or her charges, and it was chiefly in consequence of Lady Byron's claiming (in a letter still existing) a promise on my part to consent to a separation if such was *really* her wish. that I consented at all."

The second is a statement drawn up and signed by John Murray, showing that the autobiography of Lord Byron was destroyed at the suggestion of Mr. Murray's father, Lord and Lady Byron's friends "uniting in wishing its destruction."

The True Story of Lord and Lady Byron in Answer to Mrs. Beecher Stowe. London: John Camden Hotten, Piccadilly.

Mrs. Stowe's promised reply to her critics is postponed. The work before us will therefore be read with some additional interest, because it attempts to explain why Mrs. Stowe wrote that most extraordinary paper in *Macmillan*. Mrs. Stowe, it is argued, was so much amazed at the "cheap and nasty" circulation of the Countess Guiccioli's "Recollections of Lord Byron" that she gave vent to her feelings and her reminiscences relating to Lady Byron in the *Atlantic Monthly*. This article was only addressed to American readers, and was "trimmed" and "revised" for the English market. The Guiccioli book had been printed in a very cheap form under the title of "Memoirs of Lord Byron by his Mistress." It is denied that Mrs. Stowe received for this contribution to the *Atlantic Monthly* any more than an ordinary honorarium. Mr. Hotten's compilation is a useful and interesting contribution to the Byron mystery, and more especially for those who are not thoroughly acquainted with what Macaulay, Moore, Leigh Hunt, Campbell, and others have said about Byron's early life.

The Poems and Prose Remains of Arthur Hugh Clough, with a selection from his Memoir, edited by his Wife. 2 vols. London: Macmillan and Co.

Oxford men will welcome as a treasure this last link in the personal and literary history of one whose memory is especially dear to the classic city. Mrs. Clough's life of her husband is a bright charming sketch, and her selections from his work are made with rare judgment. The examples of his prose give evidence of an innate power which would have come to great value with cultivation; but his admirers will be content to remember him and know him for his tender, emotional and delicate poetry, full, as it is, of quiet thought. His "Seven Sonnets on the Thought of Death" are amongst his best efforts; but his "Shadow," "Easter Day," and "Dipsychus" will rank amongst critics as his most pungent and original writings.

Messrs. E. Moxon, Son, and Co., and Cassell, Petter, and Galpin are issuing in monthly parts the complete works of Thomas Hood, of which we have received the three first instalments. The work, which is edited by Hood's son and daughter, is very well got up, and has the original illustrations. As it is published in shilling volumes the series will doubtless have a good sale.

Mr. Benjamin Webster and Mrs. Alfred Mellon have continued their starring engagement this week at the Birmingham Theatre Royal. The pieces in which these popular artistes have appeared are, "The Dead Heart," "The Willow Copse," and "Janet Pride," the latter play being received with so great approbation that it has been repeated several nights. Mrs. Mellon's benefit was on Friday. Last night Mr. Webster was to take his benefit, on which occasion Miss Furtado was to appear, with Mr. Webster and Mrs. Mellon, in "Masks and Faces" and "One Touch of Nature." Next week the Haymarket Company, with Mr. Buckstone, are to appear at the same theatre. The enterprising manager, Mr. M. Simpson, is entitled to the thanks of the playgoing public for his successful endeavours to cater for their amusement.

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

We regret to hear of the alarming illness of Lord Derby. On Tuesday a rumour obtained wide currency in Liverpool to the effect that Earl Derby had died that morning, and the flags on several of the public buildings in the town were hoisted half-mast high. Upon enquiries at Knowsley, however, it was ascertained that this report was untrue, and that the noble Earl was in the same condition as on the previous night. Later in the day it was understood that his Lordship had been unconscious for some time, and that the gout was advancing to the stomach. At nine o'clock on Tuesday evening Lord Derby was still in a precarious condition, but better than on the previous night. At midnight a message was despatched from Knowsley stating that Lord Derby was gradually sinking. Lord Stanley and Mr. Stanley were both in attendance.

The election of Lord Mayor has fallen on Alderman Besley.

The Bishop of Carlisle was buried on Friday at Carlisle Cathedral.

Great numbers of oysters were destroyed by the late gale on the New England coast.

Frederick Hinson, the Wood-green murderer, has been committed to Newgate for trial.

The *London Gazette* contains a proclamation further proroguing Parliament till December 23.

Mr. Cunliffe Brooks (Conservative) has been returned by a large majority over Sir E. Watkin at East Cheshire.

One of Brigham Young's daughters recently tried to elope with a young Gentile, but was ruthlessly dragged home by Mormon policemen.

The Empress of the French passed Gallipoli on Wednesday morning, and would arrive during the day at Constantinople.

The Paris papers of Wednesday assert that the rumour of Kinck, senior's, body having been discovered, as stated in the evening papers, is not confirmed.

The opening of the Holborn Viaduct and Blackfriars Bridge by her Majesty will probably take place on Friday, the 5th, or Saturday, the 6th of November.

Nine new baronets are gazetted—viz., Alderman Salomons, Messrs. Bazley, James O'Connell, Titus Salt, Fairbairn, Whitworth, Earl, W. Jackson, and Major-General F. Seymour.

There have been serious disturbances at St. Aubain, Toulouse, resulting from a miners' strike. In an encounter with the troops fourteen persons were killed and twenty-two wounded.

A soldier just released from service at Schlestadt (Bas-Rhin) murdered, two days back, a young married woman, named Kohler, by stabbing her repeatedly with a knife. Jealousy was the motive for the crime.

An Exeter paper ventures to hint that the appointment of Dr. Temple to the see of Exeter will lead to serious contentions, and that it is more than probable that his election will be opposed in the Chapter.

A bottle, picked up off the coast near Aberdeen, contained an announcement of the wreck of the ship *Hindoo*, that the crew had got on a raft, and that eighteen had died of hunger. The survivors, eight in number, were expecting to go down.

A miner, named Halbeisen, and his wife, living at Friessen (the Upper Rhine), have just been arrested on the charge of strangling three children the man had by a former wife, and then setting fire to their cottage to conceal the crime.

The Abbé Freppel, a learned French theologian, who is well known for his reply to Rénan, is about visiting England for the purpose of holding a conference with some of the leading Ritualists on the forthcoming Council and on re-union with Rome.

It is now fast approaching the third anniversary of the sad disaster at the Oaks Colliery, and yet there are not fewer than 170 bodies to recover, many of which are in the dip workings, where a large quantity of water accumulated whilst the pit was standing.

On Thursday morning Lord Manor, one of the Judges of the Court of Session, was found dead in bed in his house in Charlotte-square. The gas was burning, and a book was lying beside the body. It is supposed that heart disease was the cause of death.

The hounds and horses of the Prince of Wales are announced to be sold at Tattersall's on the 25th inst. The hounds will remain at Cumberland Lodge, Windsor Great Park, on view. The Prince of Wales will continue to keep his private hunting establishment at Cumberland Lodge.

Dr. Kirk has received a letter from Dr. Livingstone, dated Lake Banglerro, 8th of July, 1868, saying—"I have found what I believe to be the sources of the Nile, between 10 deg. and 12 deg. south." Dr. Livingtone was in good health and spirits when the letter was despatched.

The body of a man has been found by a labourer in one of the ditches which have been made for draining Plaistow Marshes. The throat had been cut from ear to ear. The medical gentleman who examined the body believed that deceased had been dead for some three weeks. An open clasp knife was found near the spot.

The Earl and Countess of Derby will entertain a succession of visitors at Knowsley during the ensuing month. The Duke of Cambridge and a party to meet him will assemble on the 8th. The Prince of Wales, and probably the Princess, will join a party on the 15th proximo at Knowsley; and a distinguished company will meet his Royal Highness for the shooting.

The tidal wave has come and gone, and Jersey still remains above water. The wave reached the island on Wednesday evening, and at high water, nine minutes to seven o'clock, attained an altitude of 41ft. 7in., precisely what was calculated upon. Ordinary spring tides generally reach 40ft., and when the wind is strong from the south-west they occasionally rise to upwards of 42ft. The weather on Wednesday evening was calm and mild, and the wind being from the eastward had the effect of checking any tendency to a great rise of the tide. All excitement was allayed on Friday.

There has been great excitement in South Yorkshire, owing to the ejectment, in accordance with a County Court order, of 200 men, women, and children. Some were sheltered three or four in a house, their furniture being stowed away in stables and other outbuildings. It is 25 years since such a scene was enacted before at Silkstone. The men still express their determination not to give way.

The *Bombay Gazette* states that Captain Gillespie, of the Staff Corps, Deputy Collector and Magistrate of Sehwan, has been relieved from his civil appointment by the Commissioner in Sind and made over to the military authorities, with a view to their investigating a charge against him of committing an outrage on a native girl between 11 and 12 years of age, in consequence of which the girl died.

Mr. W. McLachlan, of the firm of McCrae and Co., stockbrokers, of Tokenhouse-yard, was brought up at the Mansion-house on Monday, charged with fraudulently converting £13,000 of securities to his own use, which had been placed in his care as sworn broker, the property of Sir J. Douglas and other trustees of the late Sir John Dundas Douglas. After hearing evidence, the prisoner was remanded.

The *Times* says that letters from Alexandria of the 28th of September seem to indicate a diminution of confidence in the opening of the Suez Canal for immediate traffic. The inauguration on the 17th November is fully looked for, and it is also expected that ships will then pass through from sea to sea, but there are persons who boldly assert that eighteen months will be required before the works will be in a condition for the regular operations of commerce.

On Monday William Taylor was executed inside the Devon County Prison. Calcraft was the executioner. Taylor walked to the gallows with faltering steps, crying aloud. He made no reference to his crime. During his incarceration Taylor paid marked regard to the unceasing ministrations of the chaplain. He ate and drank heartily. By his relatives he was entirely abandoned; not one of them visited him, and his case excited but little public interest. Taylor's victim was Corporal Skullen, whom he shot dead with his rifle at Raglan Barracks, Devonport, under circumstances giving but little provocation. Taylor was undergoing extra drill, and considered that he was harshly treated by Skullen.

The Fenian demonstration in Dublin on Sunday was attended by about one hundred thousand persons, all of whom wore green sashes, or some other emblem. The various trades and other bodies started from different points throughout the city, and proceeded to a field in a suburb of the city. These were accompanied by several bands, and many carried flags, most of them green, some orange and green, and bearing various inscriptions. Mr. I. Butt, Q.C., presided, and delivered a short and, on the whole, temperate speech. Mr. Moore, M.P. for Mayo, followed in a very abusive address, which we have noticed elsewhere. A priest also addressed the meeting in rather violent language. The meeting was quite orderly.

The election enquiries are still proceeding, and excite almost as much interest as when they began. At Bridgwater, on Thursday, Mrs. Westropp and her sister, Maria Stockland, were before the Commissioners, and admitted being in communication with Messrs. Smith and Tromp, and handing to the latter £1,500, for the purposes of the election in 1865. Mrs. Westropp added that the money was her own. It was stated by another witness, a member of the Carlton Club, that he had advanced money for Patton's elections, which cost altogether £6,150. At Norwich on Friday the Rev. Mr. Dombrain applied for permission to call witnesses to show that he was not intoxicated on the election day, as had been alleged. The commissioners declined to accede to the application, but expressed an opinion that the imputation was groundless.

A horrible tragedy was enacted on Monday at Whitton, a village between Hounslow and Twickenham. An old gentleman, named Green, being threatened by his landlord, a Mr. Kyezor, a Jew, with a summons for a nuisance, posted himself by the side of the road, about a dozen yards from Mr. Kyezor's residence, and when the old gentleman came out at his usual time, Green levelled a pistol at him and shot him in the abdomen. Kyezor dropped to the ground as if dead, and Green, with the smoking pistol in his hand, cried, "I've done for him," ran into his house before two road men, who were looking on, could stop him, and catching up a second loaded pistol, shot himself through the head, and fell dead. Mr. Kyezor was immediately taken up, and it was found that life was not quite extinct. The tragedy has created a great sensation in the neighbourhood. No hopes are held out of Mr. Kyezor's recovery.

It was pointed out in these columns, in more than one article, months ago, that the prices of both iron and steel rails, then quoted at very low figures, were likely to advance. It was remarked, for example, that the price of steel rails, as compared with what it was a year ago, was likely to be even greater after February next, when about 18s. 6d. of the royalty will be remitted, than at the time of writing. Those who have attentively watched the iron market are now able to judge of the correctness of our prediction. Owing to an increased demand for rails and the demands on the part of workmen for higher wages, rails have already advanced in price to an extent about equal to the royalty to be remitted on steel rails. We also predicted that the expectations formed of any process for making steel cheaper than those already in established use were likely to prove wholly illusory, doing so, not with any desire to discourage improvement, but from a knowledge of the uncertain nature of the alleged new processes themselves. We have repeatedly pointed out, too, that where rails of *some* kind are immediately wanted, they must be as immediately procured, and if they are required for situations where, from the extent of the traffic, or from risk of breaking in extreme cold, steel is indisputably, and is freely acknowledged to be, more economical as well as safer than iron, no policy could be worse than adopting iron in order to escape paying the moderate royalty on steel, with the object of taking advantage of the remission of duty only after the iron had worn out or broken down. The reasons for these opinions still hold good.—*Engineering.*

The death of Colonel Puygelier is announced. The colonel commanded at Boulogne when Capt. Crowe brought the *Edinburgh Castle* into that port with Prince Louis Napoleon, Persigny, Conneau, &c., on board. In his evidence before the Chamber of Peers, the colonel declared that Prince Louis fired a pistol at him, and that the ball entered the mouth of a grenadier.

On Monday a desperate affray with poachers took place on Longworth Moor, Belmont, near Bolton. Four keepers, named Gabriel, Edmund, Henry, and James Berry, together with four assistants, in the employ of Mr. J. Hicks, M.P., and Mr. E. Ashworth, were on the moor, when they saw a gang of from 14 to 15 approaching. They concealed themselves, and allowed the whole gang to pass except two, when Henry Berry sprang towards them. The poachers made a stand, and for half-an-hour a fearful struggle took place, several of the keepers being left for dead. The brothers Berry were very seriously injured, Henry having his nose and one arm broken, besides several fearful scalp wounds; James having his skull fractured to such a fearful extent that the brain protruded, and he is not expected to recover; and Edmund sustaining three wounds on the forehead. The whole gang got away, though they left behind them several nets, a hare, &c. The keepers were armed simply with staves.

Spain is still very unquiet. The insurrectionary party have been doing their best to harass the Government, cutting off railway and telegraphic communication between various places. One thousand eight hundred insurgents have surrendered to General Baldrick, who refused to pardon those of them who had committed assassinations in the town of Valls. The insurgents caused a train on the Andalusian Railway, which was conveying soldiers, to go off the line, which resulted in three soldiers and a captain being killed, and a large number of the men being wounded. A telegram from Cuba states that the condition of affairs in the island has greatly improved for the Government. The insurgents have been beaten and dispersed, and a large number have surrendered to the authorities. The insurrection at Saragossa was only subdued after twenty-two hours' sanguinary fighting. A large number were killed on both sides, and many of the insurgents were taken prisoners. Several Republican deputies are reported to be organising fresh bands in Alicante and Andalusia.

Edward Martin, whom the police supposed to be the Fenian "Colonel" Kelly, was buried at Leytonstone Cemetery, on Sunday. There was a procession of 2,000 persons, but the funeral passed off quietly. The police authorities and persons connected with the Government still suspect that Edward Martin was in reality Colonel Kelly. Kelly and Martin were similar in height, weight, size, looks, and every particular. Both men had a scar on the cheek, and each of them had received a bayonet wound in the abdomen, Those who knew Kelly and went to the bedside of the dying Martin expressed their belief, after looking at Martin and then looking at the photograph of Kelly, that Kelly and Martin were one and the same man. A correspondent of the *Kilkenny Express* states that Edward Martin was employed at the *Irish People* office when it was seized, and that he was the son of a licensed victualler in Upper Patrick-street, Dublin. He was well up in the printing business, and hearing that the *Irish People* had been seized he escaped to France, and then he came to England. The writer states that it is believed it was he who assumed the name and title of Colonel Kelly, and that it was he who carried out in that name all his so-called patriotic arrangements.

A meeting of the associated societies of the European, convened by the policy holders of the Royal Naval and Military East India Company, was held at the London Tavern, on Friday, for the purpose of "considering what course should be adopted for their mutual protection." Dr. Whitmore presided. Mr. S. P. Low (Messrs. Grindley and Co.), in the course of a statement, said the uncalled capital which they were said to hold was £595,000; but as the recent call, which was expected to realise £78,000, had only produced £50,000 when their concern was paying five per cent., they might judge that the present capital at call would be much less than was represented. Of course, the other £28,000 on the recent call was a liability on the holders—(cries of "Crawford");—and if among the number Mr. Crawford was unable to pay his debts—(hear, hear)—it would be so much the worse for the company. If the society was wound up, they would have to obtain all their unpaid capital; and, as the directors had taken credit for it, the responsibility of getting that capital should rest with them. (Hear, hear.) The total assets amounted to £1,228,000, The subscribed capital was £779,349; but from that sum they should deduct the unpaid capital of £595,000. There were sundry accounts due to the extent of £18,000. Their life assurance fund was £490,000, consisting of policies of £60,000 admitted, and £39,000 not admitted, leaving £390,000 as the liability of the company. The company had to pay £18,000 a-year in annuities, and he thought it would be a very small calculation to set apart £190,000 to meet that sum. That state of things left as the representation of ten millions on policies a sum of £200,000, with every penny of the capital called up. He thought that a very serious state of things, and concluded by moving a resolution suggesting that the proceedings should be suspended in Chancery; and that a committee should be appointed to confer with the Directors to ascertain the true state of their affairs, and to report to a future meeting. The motion, having been seconded, was put, and not carried; and an amendment was agreed to expressing an opinion that it was not desirable to wind up the company under the present petitions, and requesting the directors to use every means in obtaining its dismissal; that they should also be requested to publish the balance sheet and the accounts and the reports of the society, and call a general meeting of the policy holders at the earliest opportunity. In the course of a short speech, Sir F. Smith, the Chairman of the European, said that just before the present proceedings were taken, the Board adopted a system of reduction of expenses which would result in a saving of £20,000 a-year, and the directors had reduced their remunerations one half. (Applause.)

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

Racing men had a very busy time of it last week at Bedford, Leicester, Edinburgh, and Bromley; but though the two Midland fixtures are good and improving meetings, the sport was not very interesting, and had little influence on future events. Stephanotis, who has done badly since she left Matthew Dawson's stable, showed some of her old form in the Ouse Nursery, at Bedford; and Gamos was beaten for the first time in the Woburn Park Stakes. Mr. Jones's filly has twice finished in front of Patè, at Bath and Harpenden, and would probably have done so again, had they got off on equal terms. Adolphus (8st. 12lbs.) had no difficulty in conceding weight to his moderate field for the Stakes; but neither he nor Mars could race with Mysotis in the Queen's Plate, and she credited the "late lamented" Newminster with his fourth win in the two days. Bonny Swell (7st. 5lbs.), another of the winning Macaroni's, took the Leicester Nursery, and the close finish made by Barrier (8st. 12lbs.) shows what a certainty the Corporation Stakes at Doncaster was reduced to, and speaks volumes in favour of Normanby, who was placed in that race. Gamos suffered her second defeat from the Thormanby—Blue Bell colt; this time little excuse could be made for her, and she probably needs rest. Lord Clifden, not to be beaten by his old rival Macaroni, introduced us to a new winner in Rosalie, and Mysotis took another Queen's Plate.

Two weight for age races at Edinburgh fell an easy prey to the pretty little White Slave, whose repeated victories ought to bring Orest into favourable notice with breeders. Lady Henriette, the Omnium victress, won the Lothians Handicap, after a good finish with King's Cross; and the two contests between Géant des Battailes and Good Hope, show how every ounce of weight tells. In the first, "the Gent," as he is familiarly called, gave 10lbs. and won by a head; while on the following day, with a higher scale of weights, he attempted to concede 3lbs. more, and the verdict was half a length the other way. The Johnstone stable won two or three other races at this meeting, and few men have a more useful quartette in their possession than Thorwaldsen, Lord Hawthorn, Argyle, and Good Hope, to say nothing of Pretender. The plating at Bromley needs no comment, but it brought G. Jarvis, who won three races on the first day, into prominent notice, and he seems a very rising light-weight, as he rides with great judgment and resolution.

Ashdown Park proved as attractive as ever to coursing men, and a very successful meeting has just been brought off. The Derby was divided between Marvel, by Othello—Meg of the Hill, and Duke, by Saracen—Jeannette. Calabaroona had six representatives, but only one of them got into the third round, and Donald and Basil had thirteen runners in the Oaks, only one of whom got into the fourth round. In the Craven Stakes, Ask Mamma, at one time a great favourite for last year's Waterloo Cup, made her re-appearance, but was beaten by Glide Away in her very first course. She fared little better in the Ashdown Stakes, which was divided between Belle, by Monarch—Buttercup, and Druidess, by Henchman—Veronica.

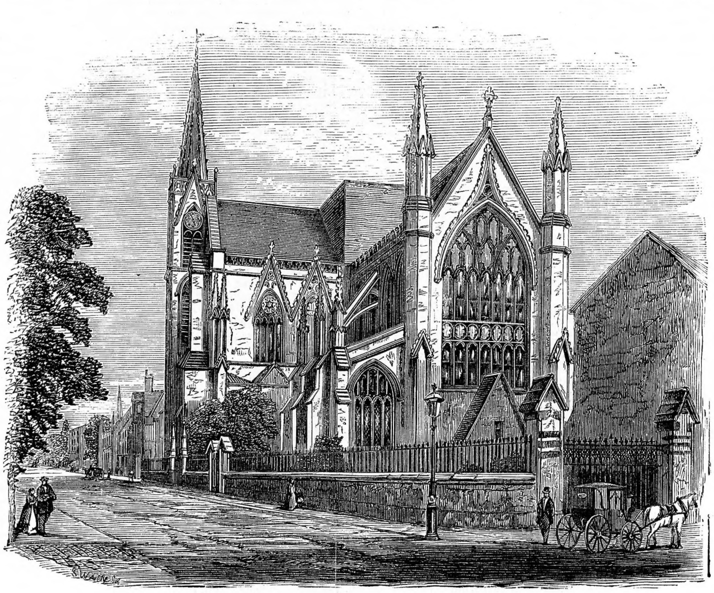
Nothing of interest has taken place in the rowing world since the Oxford-Harvard race, and last week, which promised so much, has produced a series of disappointments. On Monday, Teasdale Wilson and J. Turnbull, "opened the ball," in the well-known boats "G" and "H," when, after a good race for some distance, the latter, who is a younger and much fresher man, won easily. The following day saw the Champion and John Bright in the same boats, to row a mile and three quarters, the latter with two lengths start. The odds of 5 to 2 on Renforth seemed perfectly justified, as he was winning easily, when a foul occurred, and they were ordered to row again on the following day. Another foul was the result; but this time the stakes were awarded to Bright, and though Renforth, who is terribly disappointed at the decision, has offered to make another match on the same terms, and stake £300 to £100, his proposition has been declined. The international match came to an even more unfortunate ending, as a severe boil made it quite impossible for Brown to row, and Sadler scored a bloodless victory. After a slight hitch with regard to coxswains, all difficulties in the way of the contemplated Thames and Tyne four-oared matches have been smoothed down, and Renforth and Hammerton have signed articles on behalf of their respective crews. The first race will take place about November 5th, from Putney to Mortlake, and the second will be rowed on the Tyne, about November 22nd. J. Sadler, H. Kelley, W. Messenger, and G. Hammerton are the Thames crew—while J. Taylor, J. Winship, W. Martin, and the Champion will probably represent the North.

The billiard season has fairly commenced, and though only exhibition games have been played at present, we shall doubtless have some genuine matches before long. Young Roberts and Cook have come together twice, and each have won a game. The latter styles himself "second best player in England," while the former also claims that title; but though they both seem to ignore Bennett's pretensions, we fancy he will give them a great deal of trouble. In a match with the Champion on the 7th inst., he showed superb form, winning by 353 points. He made a break of 109, and another of 128; and though the spot-stroke is popularly supposed to be his weak point, there were twenty-seven consecutive red hazards in the latter contribution, while his generalship is admitted to be unrivalled.

RE-OPENING OF LEAMINGTON PARISH CHURCH.

We engrave this week a photograph of Leamington Parish Church, which, after being closed for nearly two years, was re-opened on Sunday, the 26th ult. The church is cruciform in outline, approaching the form of a Greek cross, and consists of nave, tower, chancel, aisles on each side of nave, the transepts and transept aisles. The length from the west front to the apse is 131 ft.; the breadth across the transepts is about 107 ft.; the height of the interior is 78 ft. The style is mostly the decorated English of the 14th century, when that mode gained its greatest perfection. The nave is "perpendicular," light, lofty, chaste, while the transepts partake of the highly decorated and French flamboyant character. The chancel has a neat stained window of five lights, but there is a finer window in the west front, representing gospel subjects. The nave has four bays and four clerestory windows, with a triforium on each side; the aisles have three windows each. The roof is open timbered and stained with "principals" springing from columns which are carried down to the floor. In the northern façade is a fine wheel window copied from the stately cathedral of Rouen, but it lacks the beauteous hues of the spectrum to render it complete. The windows in the south aisle are stained, bearing central figures under canopies—Peter, James, and John. On the east side of the north transept is a lofty clock tower. The dials, seven feet diameter of masonry, coated with mastic, are painted purple and have the surface "smalted," as it is termed—that is, faced with pulverized glass. The figures, 15 inches in width, are gilt. The eccentricities of the time keeper are said to be caused by the apertures admitting too much wind for the pendulum. Adjoining this tower on the east are the only remains visible outside of the original kirk. The west porch is a temporary red brick construction, with unsightly chimnies on either side. This it is intended to replace eventually by a Galilee or cathedral chapel in continuation of the nave, when the shops now in front of the edifice will be removed, in order that the view of the completed "cathedral" may be seen to advantage. The church is in Warwick sandstone, with plinths of Attleborough stone as more indurated against the corroding influence of the weather. The jambs, arches of the doors, and windows, are deeply and elaborately moulded, and also the pinnacles, gablets, and other terminations of the angelus tower, but the tresses and other parts are enriched by a profusion of carved crockets, &c. Artificial light is effectively given by a line of jets along the string course above the arcading all round the church.

The services were choral, and attracted large congregations. The vicar (the Rev. John Craig) read prayers, the Rev. J. B. Feast (Holy Trinity) read the lessons, and the Rev. R. H. Baynes, M.A., vicar of St. Michael's, Coventry, preached. The collections amounted to about £40.



LEAMINGTON PARISH CHURCH.

The cost of the present contract (says the *Royal Leamington Chronicle*) is about £8,350. Mr. Punshon has ably superintended the work, and Mr. T. D. Barry, the town surveyor, has acted as consulting architect to the church completion committee. Considerable work remains to be done, including the erection of a tower.

THE FEARFUL RAILWAY ACCIDENT AT TRENT.

The most serious catastrophe that has ever occurred on the Midland Railway took place near Trent station at midnight on Saturday.

The particulars of the disaster are as follows:—On Saturday afternoon four excursion trains, conveying over 4,000 persons, left Leicester for Nottingham Goose Fair, and the last of the return trains, which consisted of thirty-five carriages, returned from Nottingham about twenty-five minutes past eleven o'clock, the mail train from Nottingham which meets the down train to the north at Burton-on-Trent being timed to leave five minutes later. On approaching Long Eaton junction, about half a mile east of Trent station, at a quarter to twelve o'clock, the line was found to be blocked up by another train in front; a Derby passenger train having run into a goods train, and the signals exhibited against the approaching excursion train. This was not brought to a stand, but was proceeding at the rate of about eight mlles an hour, and had got nearly to the semaphore, and almost within the protection of the distant signal, when the mail train from Nottingham, which had left about a quarter of an hour later, and had stopped on the way at Beeston, came up. The night was very dark and foggy, and the driver of the mail train did not observe the distant signal, nor the excursion train in front, until close upon it. He reversed the engine, but had not sufficient time to avert the accident, and the mail train dashed into the tail end of the excursion train at the rate of 35 miles an hour. The latter consisted of thirty-five "coaches"—the two end ones being a "twin composite"—two first and two second-class compartments—and a "composite brake" carriage for passengers and guard. The latter was smashed to splinters, the whole of the passengers buried in the *débris*, and the engine of the mail train thrown on to the side. The "twin composite" also had the end smashed in, and the passengers in that part were more or less injured. Beyond this it would seem the effects of the collision were but slightly felt, and several passengers in the fore part of the train say the effect was only like passing a closed gate crossing. The driver and stoker of the mail train kept to their post until the last; but the guard of the rear brake of the excursion train, Robert Page, and a railway porter, named William Bevans, perceiving the approach of the mail train, jumped out of the van. The former, attempting to spring into the ditch, caught his shoulder against the side of the van, and sustained severe injuries. A bonfire was made of the broken carriage, and by its light those who were buried in the *débris* were extricated. Beyond the front of the engine being damaged no injury was sustained by the mail train, and none of the passengers were seriously hurt. Two women, three men, and two children were extricated from the *débris*, were in a frightful state. Medical aid was obtained from Long Eaton, and intelligence of the accident telegraphed to Derby. Two medical gentlemen, Mr. Firn and two assistants, accompanied by Mr. Needham, the passenger superintendent of the line, Mr. Pakenham, and other railway officials proceeded to the scene, and were untiring in attending to the injured persons, who were for the most part taken to Derby infirmary. The dead bodies were placed in the company's sheet shed, adjoining Trent station.

The following are the names of the dead:—J. Day, boot finisher, Banford-street, Leicester; Richard Cufflin, shoe finisher, Carley-street, ditto; George Jilkes, dyer, Thornton-lane, ditto; Alice Hansom, factory hand, Mansfield-street, ditto; Eliza Wright, factory hand, Carley-street, ditto; Mary Ann Parrott, 1½ year old, West-street, Braunstone-gate, ditto; and John Parrott, 5 years old, ditto, ditto. At the inquest on Monday, at Trent Station, the jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death," with a recommendation that the block system of signalling be adopted by the company. Since the inquest Jane Parrott has died, making eight deaths.—The Illustration of the accident which we give is from a sketch made on the spot by our own Artist.

HARALD'S WOOING.

I.

Gloomy is Rother, gloomier none,
King of the Isles of the Setting Sun.

Word came to him "Thy daughter grieves,
Her cheeks are thinner than winter leaves."

Word came to him "Thy Thora is lorn,
For Harald the Jute her heart is torn."

With anger kindled his falchion-eye,
"Accursed live I, accursed die,

If ever by word or ever by sign
I welcome the Harald for son of mine!"

They bore the maiden the words he spake,
Never a tear from her eyelids brake;

From noon to night, and from night to noon,
She sat her as one that made to swoon.

For many a day her maidens said,
"She fareth her less alive than dead."

And every morn they hearkened her breath,—
Or lay she in sleep or lay she in death?

II.

In the month of the leafing of trees
There came a ship from over the seas.

Its sides of gold were brighter than flame,
But none might tell of it whence it came.

Never a knight on its deck it bore,
But he who trod it was wan and hoar,

His wide robe wrought in many a fold
With dragons in jewels and cords of gold.

O, few were his words and passing strange,
"For ever from land to land I range

The sick to heal and the dead to raise:
And banish sorrow and end of days!"

To Rother the King the Sage they brought;
"These, King, are the wonders he hath wrought!"

And he said, "My child is like to die:
Hast philtre or charm can love defy?"

"Yea, King," he answered, "bring thou to me
Thy daughter fair and this thing shall be."

"The maiden straight to thy vessel bring—
Must it be so?" "As thou sayest, King:

Nay, since to doubting thy heart is prone,
She comes not, coming not there alone!"

III.

The ship's gold sides on the waves burn red,
Her foam-white sails to the winds are spread.

From the shore it speedeth, a bird of flight;
The King's fair daughter, in wild affright,

Cries to the seas and cries to the shore.
"Peace! if thou lovest me, Lady Thore!"

He has slipt the robe that fold on fold
Is wrought with dragons in gems and gold;

And lo! at her feet he makes to kneel!
Back to the haft goes his ready steel,

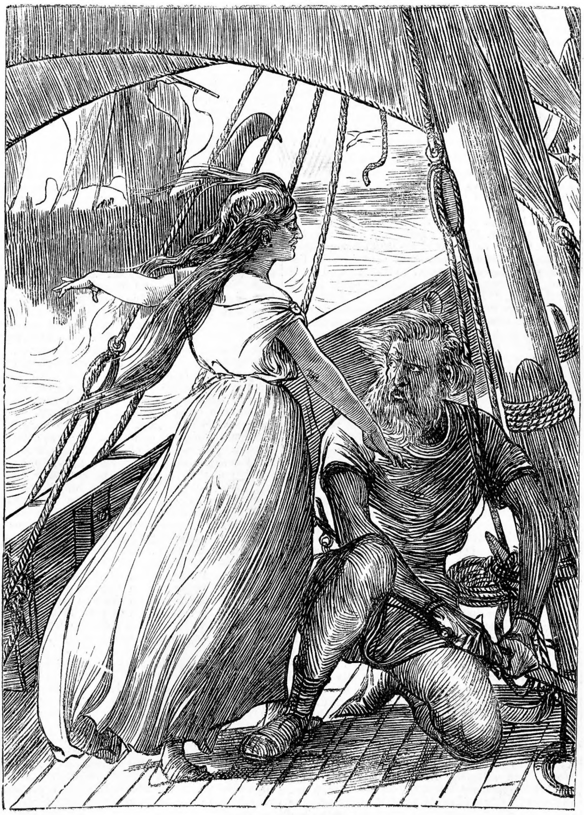
And quick to the reddened waters go
The drift-white locks and beard of snow;

Ring-golden tresses and ruddy cheek
The grace and glory of youth bespeak—

And who should rise up from Thora's feet
But Harald the Jute, her lover meet:

Harald, who danger and hate defied,
Through love-craft winning his winsome bride?

William Sawyer.



HARALD'S WOOING.

BURNHAM BEECHES.

It has been left to the poets to make many places world-famous. Shakespeare and Stratford-on-Avon are inseparable; Wordsworth made the glorious Lake Country popular; Newstead is invariably coupled with the name of Byron; Devonshire is associated with—

"Rare old Herrick, the cavalier vicar
Of pleasant Dean Prior by Totnes town;"

and Burnham Beeches have been immortalised by Gray, who lived at Stoke Pogis, only a mile or so from Burnham, and made verses in the forest.

Those who may chance to visit Stoke Pogis Church, on their way to Burnham, will see with regret the lamentable state of decay into which has fallen the tomb under which repose the bodies of Dorothy Gray and her poet-son, who, to use his own touching words, "had the misfortune to survive her." The spot where the poet lies is marked only by a small, mean tablet; the beautiful epitaph he wrote in honour of his mother is almost illegible.

Ou entering the lodge of the adjoining grounds, to the right is seen a handsome stone monument to the poet, on the stone round which are engraved the verses of his "Elegy;" and a sunk fence protects the monument from the approach of the too curious visitor.

Whilst on the subject of Stoke Pogis, it may not be out of place, in presence of the mania for velocipeding, to remark that on the old painted glass in and about the once noble parish church of Stoke is yet to be seen a representation of a young man astride a hobby-horse, or, as we now call it, a velocipede. The rider is working himself along to the admiration of the spectators, to whom probably the spectacle was a novel one.

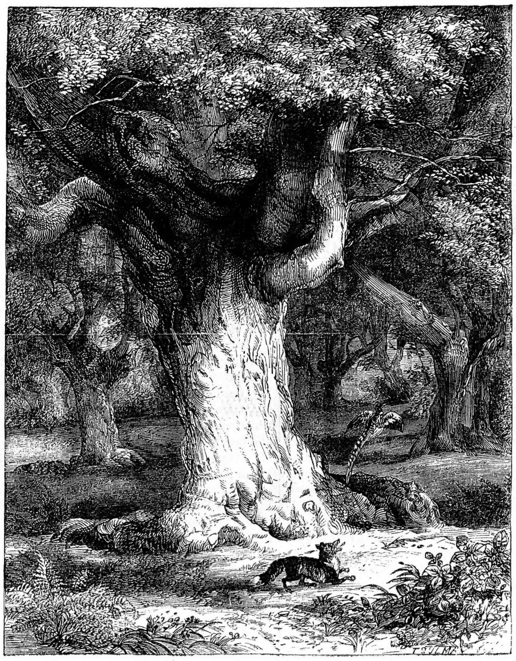
Near Windsor, and only an hour's ride from London, Burnham Forest and its glorious beeches are an irresistible attraction to hundreds who picnic under the giant trees, and to artists, who wander lovingly in the leafy glades, and fill their sketch-books with charming "bits" and studies of the picturesque scenery. The best description of the place is given by that veteran writer, Mr. Charles Knight, who, in his book called "The Land we Live In," says the Burnham Beeches, though not lofty, "are of enormous size, and the pruning of the heads seems to have thrown a superfluous amount of vigour into their trunks. Every second beech trunk here is a study for a painter. The long knotted roots, and the base of the huge, twisted, and contorted trunks, are covered with vivid dark-green and brown mosses, which again are contrasted with bright white lichens. . . . . . Now, you are shut in on every side by these gray old sylvan giants, and the sky is barred out by the thick foliage overhead; anon there opens a glade of living verdure which the rugged holes and interlacing branches enclose as in a wild frame; and then you see a quiet scrap of irregular avenue along which a narrow beaten path winds deviously, or a rough and deep-rutted cart track with a sturdy peasant strolling idly down it." Burnham Forest is just such a place as fits Longfellow's description of "the forest primeval." The Burnham beeches—

"Bearded with moss, and in garments green,
indistinct in the twilight,
Stand like Druids of old, with voices sad and
prophetic,
Stand like harpers hoar, with beards that rest
on their bosoms."

This is the kind of—

"———— sylvan scene,
Where, the long drooping boughs between,
Shadows dark and sunlight sheen
Alternate come and go."

There are sufficient "patriarchal trees" to shelter an army. Indeed, the Parliamentary soldiers did once encamp here during the Civil War time, and, it is said, "pollarded," the beeches, and used the timber for making gunstocks. Cromwell's men were not lovers of the picturesque. Men who could desecrate church altars as Worcester Cathedral was desecrated would not have scrupled to destroy forest trees. There was a Burnham Abbey once upon a time, and a portion of its walls still remain.



BURNHAM BEECHES.

NATURE'S BLACK BOOK DAMAGED.

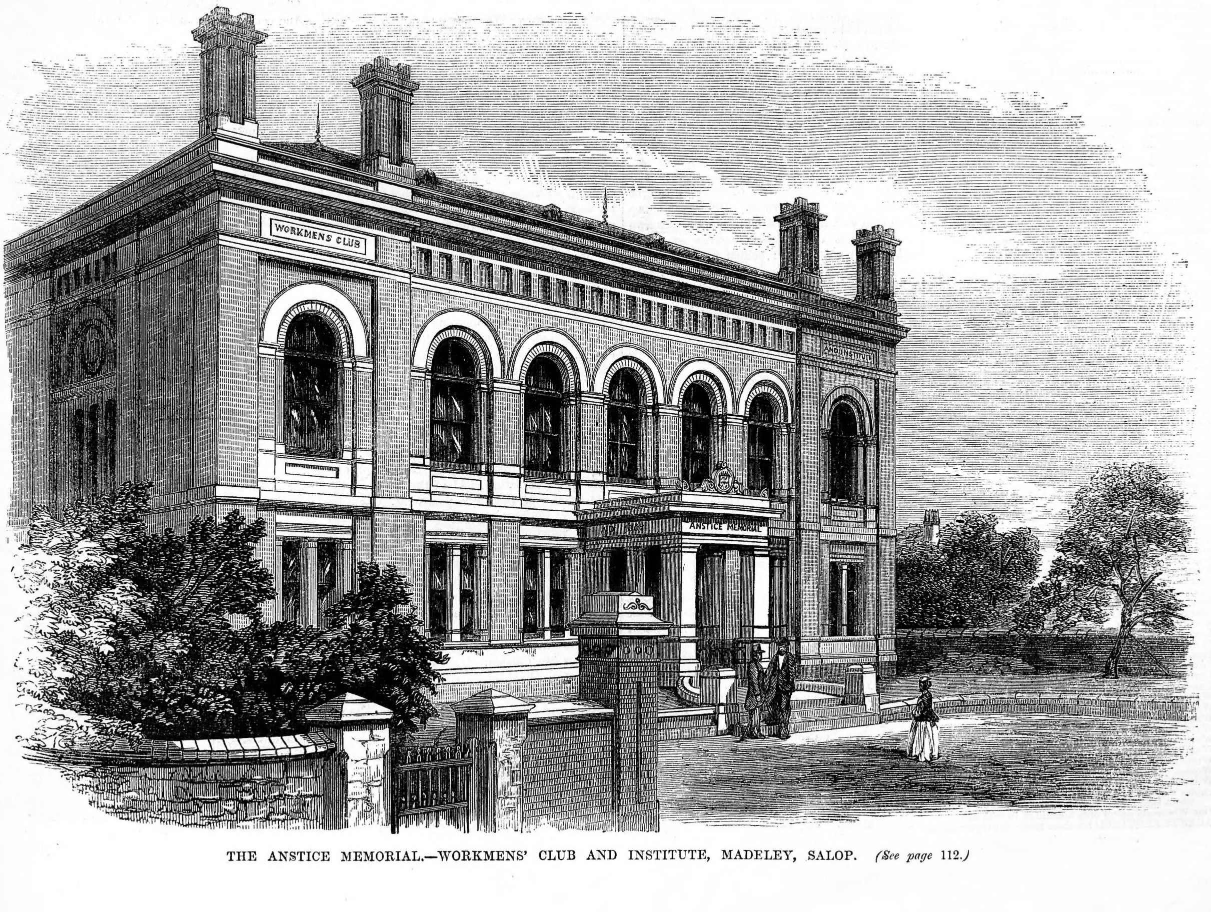
Midland geologists are busy endeavouring to spell out some partially obliterated sheets in Nature's stone volume. Large populations cluster round the borders of the South Staffordshire and Shropshire coal-fields, and industrial prosperity advances or recedes as they become developed or exhausted; the question, therefore, anxiously asked is whether there is reason to expect an extension of the coals beneath the rocks whose red livery is so widely displayed along the tract of country west of South Staffordshire and east of the mining district of Shropshire? Formerly it was imagined that these coal-fields were limited each to its own basin; afterwards certain features were detected which seemed to establish their relationship or identity, and to justify the conclusion that coals were continuous beneath the new red sandstone, although fears were entertained that the depth was so great that they would in many places be inaccessible. It was some satisfaction to know that a rich mineral field lay beneath these rocks, even if it lay deeper than we cared to go in search of it, and a few sanguine individuals, including Professor Beckett, the President of the South Midland Institute of Mining, Mechanical, and Civil Engineers, have drawn and exhibited sections, showing the coals to be continuous between the two counties. Now, however, a new theory is started which is calculated to send the hopes of large landed proprietors who had become jubilant in prospect of large royalties down to zero, founded upon evidence, as the authors say, which is unanswerable, that Nature having laid down these rich mineral sheets tore them up again, leaving a margin or mere fragment only on either side. Specimens are produced, (one of which lies at our office for the inspection of the curious) which, so far as appearances go, support this theory. The specimen in question consists of a mixture of clay and coal, the latter separated and broken into bits, evidently water-worn, and embedded in a sediment deposited by the water which eroded it. There is nothing serious in this, taken by itself, as effect and cause might be local; but wherever these seams are found, along a line some miles in extent, the same indications of having been acted upon in this manner occur. They extend a certain distance beyond each other, the lowest terminating at a point about a mile beyond where the first disappear. Sometimes a shaft is sunk upon the partially perished edge of one, which soon disappears; other shafts come down upon a lower seam, and the men find the upper one gone altogether, whilst at shafts sunk at points beyond all the coals are missing.

The same thing occurs on the surface, and a thousand feet of coal measures disappear in succession, the foundation rocks on which they rested having been carried away from hundreds of square miles, by a body of water of a probable depth of a thousand feet.

The Brown Clee Hills, it is said, are illustrations of similar aqueous excavations, as not only has a deep gorge been cut between the two, but the hills themselves are monuments of that denuding action which devastated the country for many miles, east, west, north and south. These hills are 1800 feet above the level of the sea, they form the highest land in Salop, and one, the Abdon Barf, has the highest coal-field in England.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

The Suez Canal Company have issued a statement showing the position of the works on August 15. It appears that 5,103,159 cubic metres then remained to be extracted from the canal. During the month ending August 15 the extraction effected amounted to 1,548,206 cubic metres. With a slight acceleration of the extraction the canal will thus be completed by the middle of November.



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The Illustrated MIDLAND NEWS
BIRMINGHAM, OCT. 16, 1869.

WE this week engrave upon one page two Illustrations which by association and contrast make up a most melancholy story. Our first picture is a sketch of the "Nottingham Goose Fair," a drawing of that portion of the old-fashioned institution which is its great attraction in the Midlands. As usual thousands of pleasure seekers thronged to the fair from all the district surrounding Nottingham, the railways giving the facilities of "cheap excursion trains." When we despatched an artist to draw that first picture, we little thought that his pencil would so soon be at work upon the dreadful sequel. An excursion train returning to Leicester at midnight came to awful grief near the Trent junction. Our companion picture to the Fair depicts the terrible calamity, sketched soon after the accident and in presence of an eye-witness. The engine did not fall upon its side, as was stated by the newspapers: at one bound it cleared the guard's van and smashed the first-class carriage in which nearly all the passengers were killed. We give full details of the sad affair in our general columns. It has been rumoured for some time past that Government has it in contemplation to create a department for the inspection of railways. We hope to see ere long a deprrtment created in connection with the Board of Trade, having at its head a Minister of Railways. The traffic changes, alterations of arrival and departure of luggage trains, and other incidents connected with excursion arrangements, invariably jeopardise the lives of passengers. It is upon these arrangements, together with the speed of ordinary trains, and the time which separates one train from another, upon which Government ought to institute a severe and rigid check.

The Fenian meeting in Dublin last Sunday was on a most imposing scale. It was large, enthusiastic, and united in a remarkable degree. Our artist, who sends us a drawing of the scene, which we shall publish next week, speaks of it as the most significant of all the Fenian gatherings. The principal speaker, Mr. Moore, made a characteristic address, full of treason, full of injustice, full of cleverness. He threatens us with civil war, and unless Government is firm we shall without doubt find ourselves some fine morning with an open rebellion in Ireland. It would be a short and perhaps very sad affair. There would be no difficulty whatever in putting a Fenian rising down in a remarkably short space of time; but the riot, or revolution, or whatever it might be called, would entail an immense amount of suffering to the Irish people. This has always been the case in the past. Even the silly defiance of law and order during these last few years has led to a large amount of personal suffering and distress. To be kind to the people, to be generous to the nation, Government must be firm and do justice. In the main the Irish, whatever may be said to the contrary, are a law-loving people. Our Irish friends ought to be considered as well as our Irish enemies. Throughout these recent affairs the captures of Fenians have been made by Irish police; Irish magistrates, Irish jurors, and Irish judges have convicted and condemned the prisoners whose liberation is now so violently demanded. Government is indeed supported by the best classes and by the working classes of this country, and Mr. Gladstone will, it is hoped, deal with the position fearlessly and without vacillation.

Socially (says the Paris Correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*) Paris is dull. In fact, there are no Frenchmen or Frenchwomen here—only the three classes of "foreigners," known as English, American, and tourists, who are a class apart. What do you think was asked in an English chemist's this very day? "Have you any Worcester sauce?" "No, madame; in Paris chemists do not keep those articles." "No! Then will you tell me where I can buy some hats for my boys?" This I heard myself. All the United States of America must be at the Grand Hôtel. Yes, sir.

A FEW WORDS ON GOLD.

PART I.

The Parliamentary candidate who, when asked his opinion upon the currency, answered that he thought everybody ought to have a little more of it, and that, if sent to Parliament, he should think it part of his duty to do all in his power to increase the issues of the Mint and the Bank, is likely to see all his wishes realised without anything in the shape of Parliamentary assistance. Nearly every mail brings us fresh intelligence of gold discoveries. There is apparently more gold in the world than ever Midas dreamt of. You take up the *Times* at breakfast; and there, glittering like a vein of gold in its black quartz, is an announcement in Reuter's column of the discovery of a vast and prolific gold field in China. Turn to the City Article: it is an Englishman's weakness, for if you do not hold a farthing of the National Debt you feel a superstitious horror of fluctuations in the price of Consols, and are not easy for the day until you know whether the Three per Cents. left off yesterday at ninety-four and an eighth or ninety-three and five-eighths;—in that article you find a pathetic description of the state of tightness in which the Old Lady of Threadneedle-street is still. Her cellars are bursting with gold. Her note racks are stuffed with idle notes. Money is plentiful on the Stock Exchange; and if you are known to the Bank brokers you may do a little bill for five or ten millions at a moment's notice at two per cent. Run your eye through the Paris correspondence, and there you find a repetition of the old old story. The Bank of France has fifty millions on hand; and hardly a customer asking her to cash a bill. M. Magne asks for a loan of twenty million francs; and the next day his office is besieged by investors. He may have eighty million francs if he will do France the honour to act as her banker, even if the money is only to be spent in drilling recruits and testing chassepots. Nor is this all. Take up the *Globe* or the *Pall Mall* in the afternoon; there the fascinating story is continued. A young German, without a penny or a friend, has stumbled upon "the scriptural Ophir" in the heart of Africa. A Yankee trapper, with an eye for black quartz as well as furs, has found a gold region in Russian America, rich enough at least to pay the purchase money of Alaska. A virgin field of almost pure gold has been discovered in Queensland; and here is a paragraph from the *Southern Cross* containing a graphic description of "the richest reef diggings in the world," where with nothing more than a geologist's hammer in hand you may play the diggers' tattoo upon the rocks to the tune of £1,000 a week.

Perhaps "all that glitters is not gold." People are apt to talk of fresh gold discoveries in a tone of hyperbole; and there is a dash of Baron Munchausen in most of our colonial journalists. Yet even if we allow a margin of fifty per cent. for exaggeration there is enough in these newspaper sketches of the new gold fields to give point to the remark that if this goes on we shall have to hang gold discoverers, or what is worse, perhaps, go back to a silver standard. The position of a millionaire just now can be compared to nothing but that of a toad under a harrow—"every tooth gives him a tig." And the position of a millionaire is that of every banker in the country, with the greater part of his wealth in the form of cash, of every fundholder, mortgager, and annuitant, and of the vast crowd of people who hold guaranteed stock of any description, foreign, colonial, or railway. There is a gold panic not far ahead; and perhaps it is as well to anticipate it by a few words.

It is now twenty years since the millionaires of Europe awoke one morning to find, as they then believed, that their millions had lost their charm. It is ten years since M. Chevalier turned his keen and subtle intellect to the consideration of the probable consequences of the Australian and Californian gold-fields. It is high time, therefore, that the question was brought up for reconsideration in the light of those years' experience. That is our object in this article.

Taking the statistics as they then stood, and estimating the future yield of the mines at the rate of the previous ten years, M. Chevalier arrived at the portentous conclusion that a fall in the value of gold to the extent of fifty per cent. was one of the contingencies of the future to be guarded against by Governments and men of business—by all, in fact, who did not wish to see their riches take to themselves wings and fly away. That, too, was the conclusion of one of the most sagacious of English statesmen, perhaps the shrewdest of our political economists—the late Mr. Cobden. Half the statesmen of Europe turned pale at the announcement of these Californian and Australian discoveries. The Government of Holland was the first to take the bull by the horns. They sold off all the gold in the banks at Amsterdam at what they supposed to be the then highest prices—they were Dutchmen, after all,—and restocked themselves with gold. The English Government, under cover of the panic, reduced the interest upon the Debt by a smart stroke of policy. Austria replenished her coffers; and Russia, who could do nothing else, issued a prospectus for a fresh loan in silver. France hesitated whether to complete the work of St. Louis by converting her currency into gold or to re-establish the standard of Charlemagne. In three or four months, towards the close of 1850, the premium on gold fell from 2 per cent. to a discount, and the price of silver in London, the great silver market, rose from five shillings an ounce to nearly five shillings and twopence. The United States, and the United States alone, were in a state of exhilaration. What was bankruptcy and ruin to the rich and effete States of Europe was prosperity and wealth to the poor and lusty States of the New World.

It is easy now, reviewing the past fifteen years at our leisure, to set down all this agitation as the result of a mere panic impulse. Yet precipitate as we may now think the action of the Dutch Government, there were economists or bankers of note who did not then think it the prompt action of sagacious men of business. No man who knew anything at all of the governing principles of value believed it to be possible that gold could maintain its then exchangeable value when nuggets were to be picked up like wild strawberries in the valleys of San Francisco and the gorges of the Australian Alps; and History strengthened the *à priori* suggestions of Science. The discovery of a single mine in the days of Polybius, a mine apparently of far less richness than those which are now stumbled upon by Australian shepherds and African hunters every six months, had reduced the value of gold all through Italy thirty per cent.; and there were on record well-authenticated details of the ruinous consequences that followed the discovery of the original mines of Mexico and Peru. Silver had, almost within the span of a single life, been reduced to about a sixth of its previous value; and the depreciation in the value of gold had not been less signal and disastrous. Perhaps one example of the rise of prices that followed the opening of the American mines will be sufficient to mark the revolution that Columbus wrought by his haphazard voyage in search of China. The price of a hectolitre of wheat, which had sold in Paris previous to the Spanish spoliation of the Mexicans at 2s. 6d., was more than quadrupled in a few years, and before the mines of Potosi had been at work for ten years even this quadrupled price had in its turn been doubled; and the hectolitre of wheat was selling at 16s. What happened then might happen again. Suppose history were to repeat itself? The thought was paralysing to European capitalists. Here were mines yielding in a single year five times the amount of all the others in the world put together—an amount equal to the produce of the Spanish mines in their palmiest days. Looking at these facts, looking at the prospect of a continued importation of gold at the rate probably of thirty millions a year, is it surprising that men of science and men of business for once at least agreed that the age of gold was past, and that all that remained was for us to bend our backs to the burden as best we could, accept the depreciation as a fact, and, where possible, adopt the silver standard of the thirteenth century as the test of value.

This is the only case that occurs to us where men of thought, after deep and searching investigation, have endorsed the wild apprehensions of a panic-stricken mob, for that is the only description we can give of the bankers, bill-brokers, and financiers of London, Paris, and Amsterdam in 1850; and it is a striking illustration of the irony of history that, so far at least, hardly one of the consequences anticipated by fundholders, philosophers, speculators, and statesmen have been realised.

(To be continued.)

THE CHURCH CONGRESS.

At the morning sitting of the Church Congress on Thursday there was a lively discussion on the question of improving the Church services, and how to increase the attendance at them, and on the revision of the rubrics. The Rev. D. Blakeney, the Rev. W. J. Butler, and the Hon. and Rev. E. V. Bligh read papers, and among those who took part in the discussion were the Hon. Charles L. Wood, Archdeacon Denison, the Rev. A. H. Mackonochie, Canon Woodgate, and Dr. Littledale. Archdeacon Denison declared that there was no power in England to carry out the revision of the Prayer Book. Did anybody mean to tell him that the Ritual Commission was a power? He denied it; he would die rather than allow that they had the power. Did anybody tell him that Parliament had any power? He said it was preposterous. Neither had Convocation the power; and they might depend upon it that if this question was raised there would be a rebellion in England. He for one would not obey. The Archdeacon also asked what they were going to do with the fifty millions of Prayer Books scattered all over the world at this moment? Were they going to light their fires with them? Though the people did not want to rise, if they told them that everybody had got to buy a new Prayer Book he was not at all sure that they would not rise. Mr. Mackonochie and Dr. Littledale were listened to with some impatience, and were received with hissing and other expressions of disapprobation, mingled with loud applause. At the evening sitting the subject of discussion was Church patronage, on which papers were read by the Dean of Ely and the Rev. Prebendary Mackarness, the Bishop-elect of Oxford, and the Rev. Dr. Ainger; Mr. Hubbard, M.P., Rev. Montague Osborne, Rev. C. Perks (Victoria), Mr. C. Raikes, M.P., Mr. Beresford-Hope, M.P., the Archdeacon of Ely, and other gentlemen took part in the discussion. On Friday night there was a grand *soirée* at St. George's Hall. Votes of thanks were given to the Bishop, the Mayor and Corporation, the inhabitants, and the local committee; and several other valedictory resolutions were passed. On Saturday morning the proceedings of the congress were brought to a conclusion by a service at Chester Cathedral, the sermon being preached by the Archbishop of York. In point of attendance the congress has been one of the most successful yet held, the audiences often numbering 3,500; and the arrangements of the local committee for the requirements of the visitors have been excellent. It has been agreed that the next meeting of congress shall be held at Southampton.

NEWS OF THE MIDLANDS.

Several Birmingham thieves were sent to prison for various terms, on Monday, by the Walsall Bench.

Alderman Hingley, a large ironmaster and colliery proprietor, is spoken of as the new Mayor of Dudley.

Mr. Sims Reeves has sent five guineas towards the charity on behalf of which the Triennial Musical Festival was held a few weeks ago at Worcester.

Fanny Letitia Baker, *alias* Stockwell, whose extraordinary career has been reported, was on Tuesday committed to the Birmingham Sessions for trial on the charges of bigamy and theft.

Typhus and scarlet fever (the former in its most malignant form) have appeared at Campden, Gloucestershire. Eight persons had died up to Saturday. The outbreak is directly traceable to bad drainage.

At the meeting of the North Shropshire Agricultural Society, a member was expelled for having attempted to impose upon the society at the annual show with certain rams which had their backs covered with wool pitched on to deceive the judges!

The statement, taken from a contemporary, that Mrs. Parrott, one of the injured in the accident near Trent Junction, had died since the inquest, is incorrect. Mrs. Parrott survived on Thursday, but few hopes were entertained of her recovery.

On Tuesday Mr. Arnold Taylor, a Government inspector, attended at Dudley to enquire into the advisability of Government sanctioning a loan of £10,000 to purchase the Market tolls. Mr. Taylor, after hearing evidence, said he should report that it would be advisable to sanction the loan.

Evesham "mop" came off on Friday last, and it was gratifying to see a great falling off in the attendance of "penny gaffs" and other buildings of low character. The Farmers and Merchants' Hall was thrown open for the use of masters, mistresses, and servants, and was extensively patronised.

A shocking accident happened at a shooting party of farmers near Leamington on Wednesday. One of them fired at a covey of birds and accidentally shot Mr. W. E. Franklin, of Offchurch. Some of the shots entered his right eye, completely destroying his sight, and a great portion of the charge spread over his right side.

Stafford appears to require draining. At a meeting of the Town Council, on Monday, one of the members (Mr. Greatrex) gave it as his opinion that Stafford was a century behind any other town, and said that strangers who visited the borough must be disgusted with the state of the streets. The subject is to be further considered on the 26th inst.

A further meeting of the creditors of Mr. T. B. Worth, carpet manufacturer, Stourport, was held on Wednesday. The liabilities were shown to be £31,078, and the assets £7,893. On the part of Mr. Worth, an offer of 4s. in the pound was made, but this was rejected, and it was resolved to register forthwith the deed of assignment, and to realise the estate.

At a registration court for North Warwickshire, held at Birmingham on Thursday, the claim of Dr. Temple, head master of Rugby, to be placed upon the electoral lists of the county, which had been adjourned from the court at Rugby, was allowed. The claim was strongly opposed by the Conservative party, and notice of appeal against the decision of the Revising Barrister was given.

The Birmingham magistrates have fined William Wakefield, a machinist, £1 11s. 6d., for throwing stones at an omnibus belonging to the Omnibus Company. Mr. Fallows, who prosecuted on behalf of the company, said they had recently commenced running omnibuses to Saltley, and people followed them and threw stones and attempted to cut the reins. The conductor had been beaten until he was black and blue, and the windows of the omnibuses had been broken.

The Rev. William Stacey Chapman, B.A., the highly-respected pastor of the Church assembling in George-street Chapel, Nottingham, has sent in his resignation. In a letter which he has addressed to the members, he says with very much reluctance he had come to the conclusion that the views he entertains respecting the opinions and practices to which the Baptist denomination owes its separate existence are not consistent with the conscientious retention of the pulpit of George-street Chapel.

The sudden death of Dr. Davies, the oldest medical practitioner in Pershore, Worcestershire, is announced by a local paper. The deceased held the commission of Captain in the local Volunteer Corps, which has sustained a most serious loss in his death, and he had only very recently purchased his residence, of which his enjoyment for some years was generally anticipated. Mr. Davies was well known throughout the county. He was a general favourite in sporting and other circles, and his sudden death will be widely regretted. He was about 74 years of age.

Mr. Dearden, of Sheffield, went out shooting on Friday with a friend in the neighbourhood of Carlton, and left by train for Sheffield. As the train was running into the station at Retford, and while it was in motion, Mr. Dearden opened the carriage door and jumped out. Unfortunately he did not get clear of the carriage, and one of his legs becoming entangled in the wheel, he was drawn between the carriage and the platform, and was frightfully crushed and mutilated. He was extricated as quickly as possible, and medical assistance was promptly at hand, but life was found to be extinct.

The Church Association held its autumnal Conference at Bristol, on Tuesday, under the presidency of Bishop Anderson. Most of the papers read and speeches delivered were directed against either Ritualism or Broad Churchism. The Rev. J. C. Ryle deprecated in strong terms the nomination of Dr. Temple to a bishopric, and the Rev. Mr. Cornwall, of Wolverhampton, urged that a memorial should be presented to the Queen on the subject. The Rev. C. H. Davis spoke in strong terms against the doctrine of the Eucharist taught by the High Church party, and said "they swallowed their God." Cannibalism, he continued, was bad, but "they were guilty of theophagism."

A serious stabbing case is reported from Dudley. On Tuesday Joseph Henley and John Bryan, wrangling about a pigeon, fought to settle the dispute. Hendley, who was getting worsted in the encounter, drew a clasp knife and struck Bryan in the ear with it, making a wound more than an inch deep. It is feared the wound will be fatal. Hendley is in custody.

John Astill, a Leamington publican, committed suicide by strangulation on Saturday. The causes which induced suicide are rather remarkable. About two years ago he was attendant upon a deranged gentleman, and ultimately his own mind became affected to such a degree that he was placed under restraint. From that time he had gone on pretty well up till a few weeks ago, when he became somewhat indisposed and despondent. This condition of mind had been brought about by an unsuccessful speculation in a strawberry garden, affliction of one of his children, and the loss of about 200 gallons of ale. A few days ago he went to Brighton for his health, but was so uneasy in his mind that he could not stay away from home. After hearing these facts proved, the jury returned a verdict of "Temporary insanity."

The Birmingham Borough Coroner held an inquest on Monday on the body of Sarah Ann Cowdell, aged 19, servant at the Mitre, Wood-street, Birmingham. On the 30th ult. deceased was lighting a fire underneath a small furnace in the brewhouse, when the wind blew her dress against the coals, and her dress was set on fire. She immediately ran out in her fright, and went down an entry into the street. There a crowd of people soon gathered round her, and a man threw his coat over her and succeed in extinguishing the flames. She was immediately taken to the Queen's Hospital, where it was found that she was burned badly over the back, thighs, legs, and other parts. The usual remedies were applied, and, according to the evidence of Dr. Jolly, she progressed favourably for five days, but she died on the 10th inst. from congestion of the lungs and brain. The Jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death."

The restoration of the choir of Gloucester Cathedral is progressing satisfactorily. A tender has been received for the costly work connected with the stalls and benches, and a contract has been made with Messrs. Clayton and Bell for the five windows of the north clerestory. In examining the site of the ancient reredos a most curious and interesting discovery has been made. It was ascertained, many months ago, that the stone screen behind the Communion table was only a casing of the ancient reredos. The casing has been removed, under the personal superintendence of Mr. G. Scott, and the ancient wall is now revealed. It still bears traces of the former colour-decoration. At either end of the altar steps were found, leading into a small vault under the altar; and on the east side of this vault there are in the masonry three recesses, and two on the west side. Doubtless these recesses were the receptacles of relics of the martyrs and saints of the Romish Church.—*Worcester Herald.*

On Saturday, at the Oldbury County Court, a case was set down for hearing before Mr. A. M. Skinner, Q.C., Judge, and a jury, in which Mr. Peter Ambrose Cotterill, surgeon, was sued by Miss Rosannah Ross, his late housekeeper, for damages for false imprisonment and defamation of character. The circumstances which led to the action came before the public in the course of a case recently heard before the Wednesbury Magistrate. Mr. Motteram said with the consent of the parties—and, of course, subject to the approval of his Honour—the cause would be struck out; but inasmuch as the action was for false imprisonment and damages in respect of some observation said to have been applied by the defendant to plaintiff, it was only right that he should say that the defendant never did make such observation with regard to the plaintiff; but if either she or anyone else thought that he did, he withdrew it. Mr. Bayley said that was satisfactory to the plaintiff. His Honour expressed his approval of the manner in which the case had been settled

Two girls who had stayed late at Newcastle (Staffordshire) the other night told their parents, in excuse of their conduct, that whilst gathering blackberries in a field on the road to Whitmore, they had seen the body of a murdered dered woman in a ditch, in a state of nudity and horribly mutilated. Superintendent Alexander and a constable made two journeys during the night to the place indicated by the informants, or rather the places, for after the first relation the girls changed the scene, but could find no traces of the murdered woman. The girls still persisting in their statement, Chief-Superintendent Sweeting, of the county police, was communicated with. He despatched a request to Superintendent Crisp, the head of the rural police, and the next morning (Thursday) these officers, with some subordinates, set out for the locality of the crime. They, too, failed, and Mr. Sweeting's suspicion that the story was untrue led him to question the girls. After a close examination as to the circumstances of their discovery, they confessed that they had invented the story to account for their staying out late and save themselves from punishment.

John Mobberley and Edward Hampton were killed on Thursday at the Priorfield Furnaces, Coseley, under the following circumstances: Both men were standing at the bottom of the incline railway, which conveys the furnace cinders away. They had filled a wagon with cinders, and were waiting for the return of an empty one. At that time a cinder was being drawn up the tramway in the usual mode. It descended the rails, and rushed into the wagon at the bottom. It came in contact with Mobberley, and killed him on the spot, having cut him at the waist into two parts, one portion being completely detached from the other. Hampton was also injured by the same, his head being partially smashed, from which he died in a few minutes. A witness afterwards examined the wagon, and found that the pin that held the hook which was fastened to the chain came undone. The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death," with a recommendation that the proprietors should adopt a coupling suggested in lieu of one in use. —Mr. Carmi Rolason said on behalf of Messrs. H. B. Whitehouse and Son that they deeply regretted the sad occurence, and would immediately take care to fully carry out the recommendation of the jurors.

Another accident caused by velocipeding is reported. Mr. Hedges, landlord of the Bradford Arms, Lower Rushall Street, Walsall, and Mrs. Hedges. They were driving down Waterloo-street, Wolverhampton, when James Nicholls, of Bilston-street, was passing on a velocipede, and the horse becoming startled dashed into the coal wharf. The wheel coming against the buttress of the gate, Mr. and Mrs. Hedges were thrown out with much violence. Mr. Bunch, surgeon, was quickly in attendance, and it was found that Mr. Hedges had a dislocated shoulder, whilst Mrs. Hedges had both arms broken, and her face so badly injured that a portion of the osseous formation of the nose had to be removed.

The Rev. J. Byron, vicar of Elmstone Hardwicke, near Cheltenham, recently refused to bury in the churchyard the child of a Dissenter, on the ground that it had not been baptized in the Church. The child, however, was buried—though not without a show of reluctance—by another clergyman. Meanwhile the father had written a letter of complaint to the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol. His Lordship wrote a kind note in reply. He said he sympathised very deeply with the parents in their loss, and added that he felt sure that if Mr. Byron was asked to consider certain extracts which he (the Bishop) had made from a legal author, he would not refuse burial. The extracts were as follow:—"No minister shall refuse or delay to bury any corpse that is brought to the churchyard, convenient warning being given, &c.; and, if he shall refuse to do so, except the party deceased were pronounced excommunicate—*majori excommunicatione*—for some grievous and notorious crime, he shall be suspended by the bishop of his diocese for three months."—Cripps, page 686. "The clergyman cannot constitute himself a judge of what is and what is not baptism, because that is determined by the law, which he is bound to obey."—Cripps, page 687.

The *Sheffield Independent* reports a most disgraceful scene which recently took place in the churchyard at Stapleford, a village situated between Chesterfield and Nottingham. A case arising out of it came before the sitting magistrates at the Shire Hall, Nottingham, on Saturday. An old woman, named Hannah Wood, buried her grandchild in the churchyard. On the arrival of the funeral procession at the church, the vicar, the Rev. W. B. Budd, refused to allow the corpse to go into the church, alleging that as the child had only been privately baptised at its home, and not in the church, he had the authority of the Rubric to refuse its admission. The coffin was taken to the grave, where the vicar commenced reading only the burial portion of the service. The grandmother, exasperated, screamed and called the vicar a hypocrite, rogue, and vagabond, said he was not fit to go to heaven, and deserved to be thrown into the grave. About 200 persons assembled. The grandfather at once seized the coffin and put it into the grave, the grandmother saying at the time to the vicar, "If you won't read all the service you shall read none." The woman was charged with riotous conduct. The Hon. H. Strutt, M.P., who was on the Bench, said they could not go into the question as to how far the woman had been provoked to commit herself, therefore they should only fine her 5s. We understand the matter will be referred to the Bishop of the diocese.

There was a stormy meeting of "High" and "Low" Churchmen on Friday at St. George's Hall, Wolverhampton. The occasion was one of great excitement in the ranks of the members of the Church of England in Wolverhampton, for the meeting was due to the division of opinion in the Establishment on the question of Ritualism. The Rev. Chairman was supported by the clergy of the town, who are well-known Evangelical or Low Church men; whilst on the left of the Chairman there were arrayed a force of young men, who are understood to be supporters of the High Church party. These latter cheered enthusiastically the Rev. J. H. Iles as he entered the hall and went upon the platform, whilst the Evangelicals cheered the President and his supporters as they came in. The Rev. H. Bolland, one of the clerical secretaries of the association, said he was protesting not against doctrine in the case of Mr. Body, but against ritual. Mr. Body had disclaimed sympathy and connection with the Church of Rome, and he (the speaker) accepted the explanation. But he must say that that clergyman had already been obliged to disuse one practice because it was illegal; he had adopted vestments which were at present *sub judice*, and which, they thought, would soon be declared illegal; he had united his influence with Ritualists, such as those at St. Michael's, Shoreditch; St. Alban's, Holborn; and St. Margaret's. He had been advocated by the *Church Times*, and his mission had been called "the great Catholic mission," which he was endeavouring to introduce into the town. Further it was no secret that those above him in station in the Church had been obliged to remonstrate with him on account of certain of his practices. They could not therefore allow such a one to be nominated as their lecturer without protest.—The motion protesting against the selection of Mr. Body as a lecturer was seconded by Mr. Barker.—Mr. Horton moved as an amendment, "that the meeting had confidence in the committee."—Dr. Langley appealed to the meeting not to do anything which had the semblance of persecution.—Mr. Body then began and delivered a short address. He protested against the errors and usurpations of the Church of Rome, which he hated with a hatred as deep and real as any of his opponents could hate them. He was a clergyman of the Church of England, and Mr. Bolland or any other clergyman was bound to administer to him the Blessed Sacrament. He trusted that the Church of England, which he dearly loved, would stand upon the ancient principles of the Reformation, and that he should die as he had lived—a member and a clergyman of that Church.—The Rev. Mr. Cornwall having said a few words on the "Low" Church side of the question, Mr. Iles spoke, and was again enthusiastically cheered. After praising the priest for his early work in Wolverhampton but intimating that, as rural dean, if he disapproved of Mr. Body's teaching he should have remonstrated with him, he did before God declare that, however much he differed from Mr. Body on certain points, he believed that he was bringing souls to God, and he therefore dared not interfere with him, as he expected one day to answer before his Judge.

THE GOSSIP.

Mr. George MacDonald has accepted the editorship of *Good Words for the Young.*

The autumn season of Italian Opera at Covent Garden is to commence on the 8th of November.

Mr. Edward R. Russell, late dramatic critic on the *Morning Star*, has become editor of the *Liverpool Daily Post.*

Messrs. Strahan and Co., the publishers of Mr. Tennyson's poems, guarantee the Poet Laureate an income of £4,000 a year.

It is reported that Madame Jenny Lind Goldschmidt will sing in her husband's oratorio "Ruth," at Exeter Hall, about the 17th of next month.

The oldest pensioner on the Covent Garden Theatrical Fund is Mrs. Emery, the widow of the able actor, Mr. Emery, who died above forty years ago.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard Paul, the well-known and popular entertainers, will sail this week for New York, to fulfil a series of brief engagements in the American cities.

The Diary of the Hon. William Wickham, who was charged with distributing the subsidies to Continental allies during the war with Napoleon, will be published very shortly.

The little theatre at Ryde, the only provincial house which gives chairs to its patrons in the pit, has been occupied by Mr. J. Rogers's company from the Prince of Wales's Theatre at Birmingham.

The publication of Mr. Joseph Hatton's "Tallants of Barton" in America is followed by the announcement that "Christopher Kenrick" is in the American press of Messrs. Putnam and Co.

It is reported that M. Gounod is at work on an opera founded, like Donizetti's "Martiri," on Corneille's "Polyeucte." What (asks the *Athenæum*) has become of the "Francesca da Rimini," on which he was said to be engaged?

The *Athenæum*, noticing a new edition of the Countess Guiccioli's "Recollections of the Poet," says that lady's recollections of her late eccentric husband, M. de Boissy, would not be a bad book. He was a frank man, and used to introduce his wife as "La Marquise de Boissy ma femme, ancienne maîtresse de Byron."

Mr. Mill's work on "The Subjection of Women" is reported to have a wide circulation in Russia. A Woman's Rights Convention at St. Petersburg is talked of, and Mr. Mill, who has expressed sympathy with the movement, is to be invited. The Czar has given no intimation of disapproval, and a public meeting has been held on the subject.

There has been published at Boston (U. S.) a Christian plea for polygamy. It is entitled "The History and Philosophy of Marriage; or, Polygamy and Monogamy Compared," and is "by a Christian Philanthropist." The *Citizen* looks on such a book as a sign of restlessness in society which may bring forth a dozen social revolutions at once.

It is now stated that Mrs. Beecher Stowe *did* receive payment for the statement which has damaged Lady Byron's character for dignity much more than it has hurt her husband. The *honorarium* is said to have been only the ordinary one for a magazine article. This is but a pitiful plea, if it be a plea, for the scandal by which society has been shocked.—*Athenæum.*

A series of lives of the most celebrated scholars of modern Germany is now in preparation, and will be published by Teubner, of Leipsic. The life of Niebuhr will be written by Professor Nissen, of Marburg; of Bœckh by Starcke, of Heidelberg; of C. F. Hermann by Cæsar, of Marburg. A life of Alexander von Humboldt is also announced, under the superintendence of Prof. von Bruhns.

The autobiography of Flora Macdonald, the preserver of Prince Charles Stuart, will shortly be published in Edinburgh. The MS. has till now been carefully kept in the family record chest. The volume, which is being edited by the last surviving granddaughter of the heroine, will contain some interesting anecdotes hitherto unpublished regarding the memorable escape of the Prince.

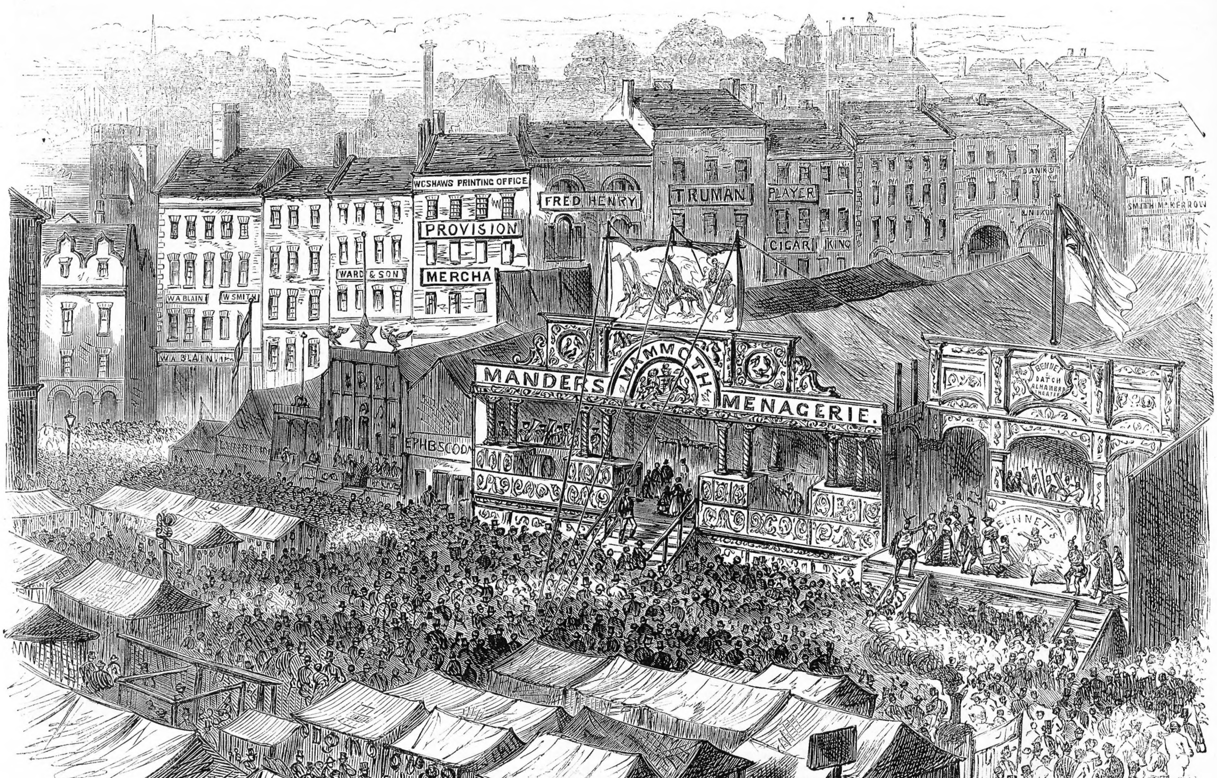
As the semicircular area in front of St. Paul's is now accessible, a strange sight may be seen there, and one not creditable to the Chapter authorities of the Cathedral. It is the neglected statue of their patroness, Queen Anne, now in a most filthy condition. The statuary is broken, the railings dilapidated, and potsherds and filth are spread over the base. Such a thing can hardly be seen in a decayed city of Italy.

An English gentleman in Rome, who possesses all the Murillo series of "The Prodigal Son" with the exception of the one picture on this subject in the Vatican, has petitioned the Pope to allow him to purchase the missing scene, for which he offers a picture of Bonifazio Veneziana and one by Beato Angelico da Fiesole, together with 15,000 francs in cash. The Holy Father has referred the proposal to the Academy of St. Luke.

Few are probably aware of the fate of Byron's heart. After his death at Missolonghi in 1822, his body was embalmed and sent to England, but the heart was begged and obtained by the Greeks, who enclosed it in a silver case. Four years later, after the protracted siege of Missolonghi, a sallying party, carrying the relic with them, cut a way with great sacrifice of life through the Turkish lines; but the heart was lost in crossing the marshes.—*The Academy.*

The British Museum has lately received the fossil remains of a flying dragon, measuring upwards of four feet from tip to tip of the expanded wings. The bones of the head, wings, legs, tail, and great part of the trunk with the ribs, blade-bones, and collar-bones are imbedded in dark lias shale from Lyme Regis, on the Dorsetshire coast. The head is large in proportion to the trunk, and the tail is as long as the rest of the body; it is extended in a straight stiff line, the vertebral bones being surrounded and bound together by bundles of fine long needle-shaped bones: it is supposed to have served to keep outstretched, or to sustain, a large expanse of the flying membrane or parachute which extended from the tips of the wings to the feet, and spread along the space between the hind limbs and tail, ater the fashion of certain bats.

The Academy has just learned that Mr. Darwin is preparing a new work, in which the main conclusions arrived at in his "Origin of Species," and accepted by most of the younger naturalists throughout Europe, will be applied to Man. The work, to be published next year, will consist of three parts: I. "The Descent of Man;" II. "On Sexual Selection;" and III. "On Expression of the Emotions." In the first of these the evidence will be mainly drawn from a comparison of the structure of man with that of the lower animals, and from the facts of embryology; the more general arguments from the laws of geographical distribution and of geographical succession being here inapplicable. The difficult question of the gradual development of the characteristic moral and intellectual attributes of man from lower types will also be briefly considered. With respect to the races or so-called species of man, Mr. Darwin has been led to the conclusion that sexual selection has played an important part. This principle depends, on the one hand, on the rivalry between males of the same species for the possession of the female; and, on the other, on the choice by the females of the more attractive males—combined in each case with the transmission to the offspring of the characters of the more successful individuals of either sex. This part of the work will be illustrated by copious details. In the supplementary discussion on the expression of emotions by man through muscular movements of the face and limbs, three questions will come under notice (*a.*) How far is man endowed with muscles solely for the purpose of expressing emotion; (*b.*) how far the same expressions prevail among the different races of man; and (*c.*) in what manner the various animals exhibit their emotions.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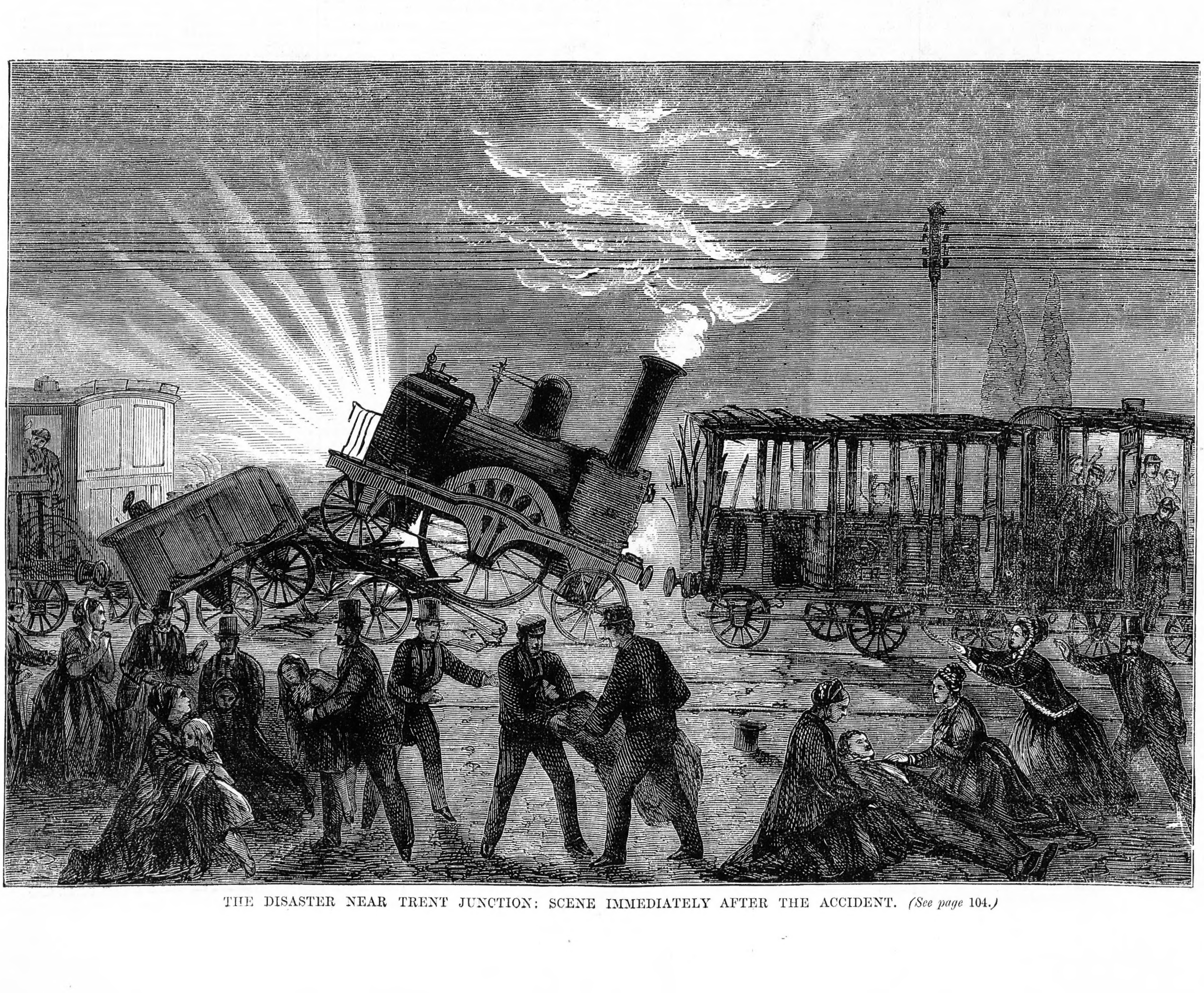
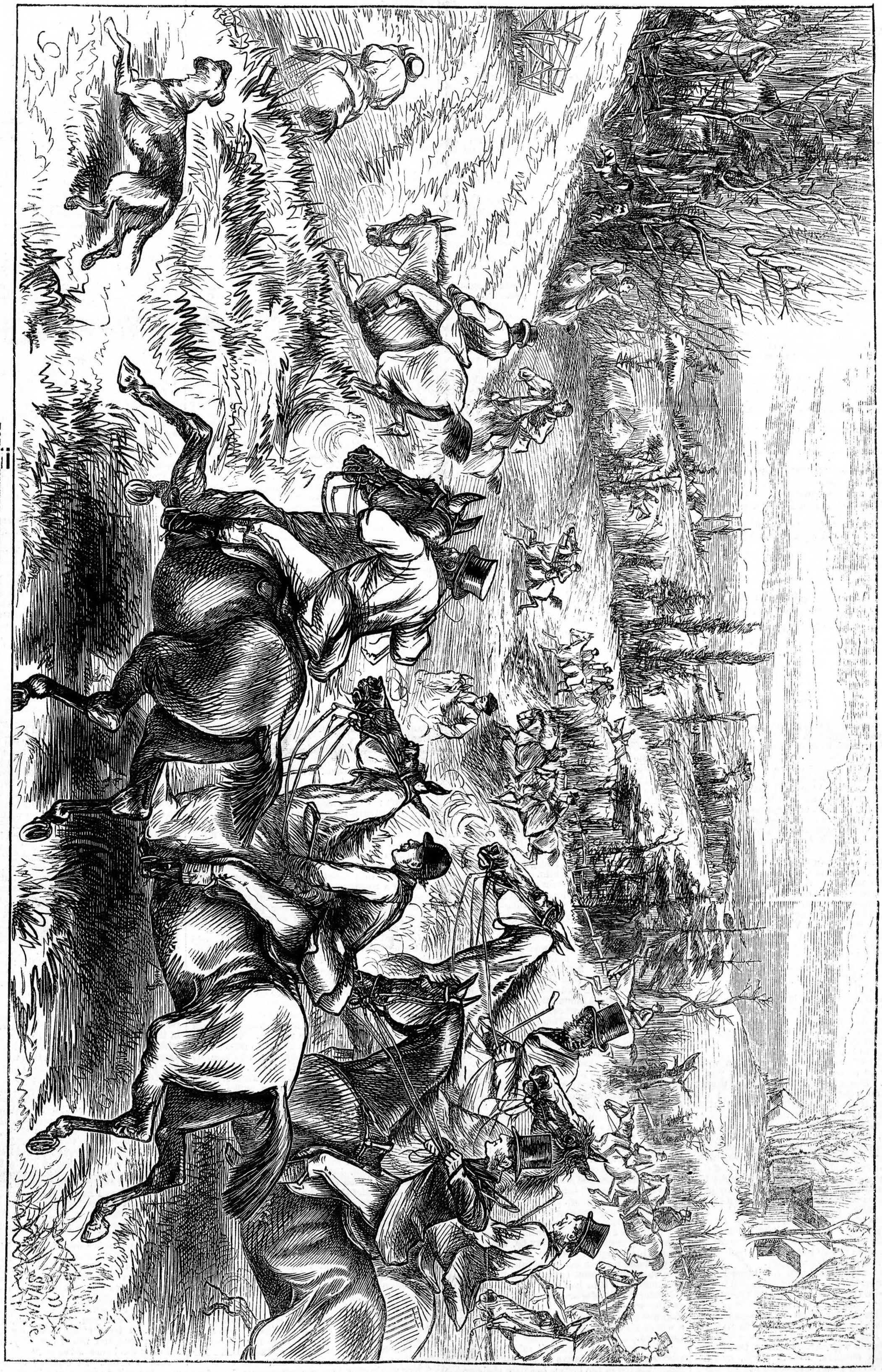
NOTTINGHAM GOOSE FAIR. *(See Page 102.)*



THE DISASTER NEAR TRENT JUNCTION: SCENE IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE ACCIDENT. *(See page 104.)*



FOX HUNTING IN THE MIDLANDS.—"GONE AWAY!"—BY G. BOWERS. *(See page 102.)*

THE WATCHMAKER'S DAUGHTER.

By MRS. G. LINNÆUS BANKS,

Authoress of "God's Providence House," "Stung to the Quick," &c.

PART I.

UNDER ONE ROOF.

Gerhard Vaudubon was a peculiar man.

He was a Swiss, the son of a Swiss, who when the boy was little more than fifteen had settled in this country, and in the face of many difficulties, by dint of perseverance, parsimony, and obsequiousness had contrived not only to establish a solid business, but to amass a considerable sum of money, to both of which Gerhard had succeeded by natural inheritance when he was within the shade of his fortieth year.

Then, and not until then, did he take a wife—and then not so much for a wife as a housekeeper. Servants scoffed at the meagre fare he would fain have prescribed for them as well as himself; so he cast his eyes on a portionless girl whose father had died in his debt. This circumstance, and her utter friendliness, were both artfully employed to wring from her a reluctant consent, and one who had been born to better fortunes passed as mistress into that house in Northampton-square, Clerkenwell, which was marked out by a large brass plate inscribed "Gerhard Vaudubon, Watchmaker."

This calculating watchmaker had chosen well for himself, ill for the gentlewoman brought into contact with his parsimony. *His* cry was ever of pressing creditors and losses in business necessitating frugality and retrenchment. Schooled in adversity and lacking firmness to resist, *her* care was ever to bring her moderate wants down to his requirements. Fitted for something better than a menial without a menial's pay, imperfectly nourished, she pined, drooped, and though her first-born infant lived, the second died, and the third—and she with it—all victims of a miser's greed.

Brooding over an atom of a fire in the neglected parlour she had kept so neat and orderly he mourned her loss after a manner peculiar to himself.

In an upstairs room his little daughter Emily, forgotten by him, clung tenaciously to the undertaker's skirts, and unacquainted with death or its grim concomitants, cried piteously in childish agony—

"Oh, do not, do not shut my mamma up in that long box; she will wake soon, and then how can she get out?"

"I *must* close the coffin, my poor little dear. Your mother is *dead*—she will never wake again," was all the man, in dolorously perplexed tones, could say.

"She will—I know she will—and baby too, she never slept so long before. Mamma, *do* get up, get up!"

"Marm, will you please to take this little one away, and try to comfort her somehow? She don't seem to understand things rightly."

There was no need to appeal to the motherly woman who entered as he spoke, drawn thither by Emily's cries. With a word or two of homely sympathy which went straight to the child's heart, she loosened the persistent grip of the small fingers, gathered the slight form in her arms, permitted a last kiss of the cold lips which could not kiss again, laid the fair head on her broad shoulder, and bore the weeping orphan away.

Not, however, to her father's side. Mrs. Avery instinctively knew better than that. True, she was but Gerhard Vaudubon's lodger, between whose family and his there had been no intercourse until the universal leveller entered and broke down all barriers of prejudice or policy. But she had been summoned hastily to the bedside of the expiring wife, and had overheard the surgeon's words to the widower when all was over.

"Mr. Vaudubon, this is your doing. I warned you when the last infant died in the birth what would be the consequences of insufficient nourishment to the mother. Mrs. Vaudubon had no strength left to meet the demands of nature. It is a case of semi-starvation. You are morally answerable for the deaths of both mother and son."

She had heard, too, Vaudubon's faltered excuse that the deceased had "never complained," they had "all fared alike," together with the doctor's indignant response, "Never complained! Then the greater fool she, and the greater scoundrel you! See you don't starve the child she has left behind!"

Bearing this conversation in mind, and judging the doctor's accuracy by many trivial circumstances, Mrs. Avery not only doubted the depth of the widower's sorrow, but his sympathy with the grief of his child, and so carried the real mourner to her own room.

"Here, Ted," said she to her son, a well-grown boy of eleven, "I have brought you a companion. She is in great trouble, poor thing; you must do your best to amuse her. I am wanted down stairs." So saying, she left the two together, first, however, putting a good slice of currant cake into the weeping child's passive hand.

The boy, albeit unused to girls, and shy at first, compassionated the poor little motherless thing, whose fair hair contrasted so sadly with her black dress, and whose tears moistened the very cake as she ate it. Silently he brought his treasures—nine-pins, white mice, and guinea pigs—in succession before her. It was not in child-nature to resist novelties so rare; but her curiosity was soon exhausted, and she turned abstractedly away. "Comfort" was not there. The ice was, however, broken. Emily ventured to put a question or two to her young companion respecting the mystery downstairs.

Death had made blanks in the Avery household, and what the boy knew of death and burial, as he had seen them, he imparted—not learnedly, mayhap, but with an adaptation to the enquirer's comprehension no older person could have mastered.

Meanwhile the meagre funeral went its way. The doctor had decidedly refused to attend, so that, besides the widower, mourners there were none but his foreman, Robert Jekyl, and his lodger, Mr. Avery; and they could not be much more seriously affected than by the abstract suggestiveness of mortality in the close proximity of the coffined dead. Even here Gerhard Vaudubon's pinching finger might be felt. Hearse and mourning-coach had been economically compressed into one vehicle. The dead and living travelled side by side.

It was less a solemn than a sombre funeral. There was a heavy fog through which the houses and trees they passed loomed like ghostly shadows. Jekyl and Mr. Avery shivered once or twice, and whispered something about "cold" and "the rawness of the atmosphere," but otherwise there was silence. The doctor was absent, but Vaububon's conscience filled the vacant seat—filled it with wife and *sons*.

Remorse was busy—but it was the remorse of defeated calculation. He had craved a son, and two had been vouchsafed—could it be that he had nipped the undeveloped buds with the frost of untimely frugality! (you see his conscience did not smite him very painfully, he still called penuriousness 'frugality.') His thrifty wife had saved him so much per annum in housekeeping alone. He feared he had insisted too stringently on retrenchment—had lost, not saved—and he ground his teeth as he thought of his folly. He groaned as he contemplated future levies on his purse for "wages and waste," and *then* the meek face of his dead wife reproached him for his sordid reckoning, with her yet unburied body so close beside him.

No, Gerhard Vaudubon did *not* occupy the coach seat alone. Remorse shaped the fog into tangibility, sat by his side, kept pace with him to the open grave, moistened his handkerchief, wrung forth sobs as the mould rattled on the coffin plate, and clutching his arm held him fast even to his own hearth; and there, coiled on the rug before a fire which Mrs. Avery had presumed to replenish in his absence, lay in a sobbing sleep another painful reminder of his loss.

He had parted with his companions at the door, and now sat down to cogitate, thrusting his lean fingers through his black hair and resting both elbows on his knees.

His gaze was fixed on the unconscious child, whose face, smeared alike with tears and dye from her common black frock, was half buried in a mass of tangled flaxen curls, all too like her dead mother's. Listen to the thoughts that hammered at his heart as he sat there, yet found no egress through the closed portcullis which held his tongue in check. "So it is all over,—nothing remains of my married life but an encumbrance—a care—a *girl*—helpless, useless! And to think—*two* sons and both *dead*—dead, while the girl lives—lives to mock me with my frustrated plans. And Spencer dared to say, *I* killed them; starved wife and babes to death—what should I know of woman's wants and needs? Wine and dainties forsooth! *I* take no wine—it is heating, and too dear—and so much butcher's meat is bad for digestion. Yet, oh, I would have given wine or anything to have saved my boy—a boy to hand my name and invention down to future generations! What will my paragon of a watch be to a girl? There seems a curse upon me—always something wrong in the moment of success; and now a second boy gone! Well, I must make the best of it. Even a girl may be useful in time—Ah! the Landaman Vaudubon has a son—who knows—purse may weigh down pride—may pay for a noble marriage contract—we will see—we will see. She is very pretty! Poor thing! she looks tired."

At last the Watchmaker's heart had softened towards his child, his feelings warmed as he meditated future possibilities; and when Emily unclosed her eyes, crying, "Mamma, Mamma," he opened his arms and his heart, and took her to their shelter. A cold shelter it would have proved had not the house held other inmates.

Hitherto Mrs. Avery's notice of the child had been restricted to a passing salutation or a pat on the fair curls as they met on hall or staircase. She was but a homely woman, with no more education than sufficed for a common-place life amongst common-place people. What culture might have made of her it is useless to speculate; but she was brimful of womanly feeling, her motherly instincts had been roused into action by the peculiar orphanage of Emily, and now that Vaudubon himself had invited her neighbourly intervention she gave those sympathies full play, and, unsought, rendered many kindly offices for the sake of the desolate child.

Vaudubon thanked her for such voluntary services—thanks cost only breath, and *that* he could spare—the Vaudubons were a long-lived race—he had full forty years of breath in him, or *he thought so.*

Voluntarily this kind friend took charge of Emily until the widower was provided with a housekeeper, and by a little clever diplomacy diverted his choice from a vinegarish spinster to a cheerful widow, whose sympathies with childhood had *not* been frozen at the fountain. Before Dr. Spencer's stern admonition had lost its force she struck the still vibrating chord, and by a seemingly casual observation that "growing girls required good food and plenty of it," obtained for the child a more generous dietary than would have been accorded to the request of Mrs. Johnson, his new housekeeper.

A little later the same tact took advantage of the watchmaker's temporary remorseful liberality to suggest that "schooling" was a necessity, but the suggestion fell on deaf ears or was answered with "Time enough for that—quite time enough."

It might have been "time enough" for ever, had not Gerhard Vaudubon been haunted by nightly dreams of his wife bearing two puny infants in her arms, and adjuring him as he hoped for eternal peace to see that the girl she had left behind was better fed and nurtured. As it was, some months elapsed before Mrs. Avery's kindly efforts met with success.

At length on promising to find a good and inexpensive school in the vicinity, and volunteering for Emily her son's guardianship to and fro, he reluctantly consented. It may be, some idea of fitting his daughter for the future by himself mapped out for her had something to do with even this tardy assent, but his tight lips never let his secrets out, if he had any.

Master "Ted" was almost as difficult to manage as the watchmaker had been: his guardianship was easier promised than obtained. He had a will of his own had Master "Ted," and argued the point.

"Now look you, mother," said he, "I don't care to have a girl always at my heels. I don't mind it much in the house, but then she's such a little thing; and how can I play at ring-taw or rounders or leap-frog with a girl to mind?"

But even he was won over to take pity on the solitary orphan, and, after one or two pitched battles with young scamps who saluted him as "Polly our nurse!" constituted himself her sworn protector, and before many months had passed away Emily and he were inseparable friends.

A want of self-reliance had been Mrs. Vaudubon's chief characteristic, and in that, as well as in personal appearance, Emily closely resembled her mother. Her father, whom she seldom saw except at their homely repasts, was not a man to invite a child's confidence, although, after a secret fashion of his own, all the stray tendrils of his heart began to twine around her. With no better home companion, therefore, than Mrs. Johnson, no wonder that she clung to Edward Avery with all a child's faith.

He was the depository of all her little secrets, her counsellor in difficulties; he smoothed the rough road of learning, raked up from unsuspected corners the hoarded playthings of the household, mutilated or perfect; taught her to spin a top, bowl a hoop, and many like accomplishments.

In short, he petted and patronised her boy fashion, and, moreover, played the tyrant in very orthodox boy fashion too, she obeying his orders and behests with scarcely a question. Could either have foreseen all that was to spring from this habit of submission to habitual command how their young hearts would have been troubled, though the friendship might not perhaps have been disturbed, human nature is so perverse!

Years were more threatening than prescience. The youth left school, and having no liking for the jeweller's bench, entered a warehouse in the city, Miss Vaudubon being at the same time old enough to go to school without a protector. Still, in Edward's absence, she took charge of his rabbits and guinea-pigs, and on his return in the evenings reported progress in all matters of mutual interest, to which he listened with about as much attention as could be expected from one in that transition age, when the youth is more than half ashamed to own he still cares for the sports of the boy. But when an incipient down made its appearance on Edward's upper lip, as the down became palpable and finally demanded a razor, the distance between the two perceptibly widened.

There is a broad gulf between twelve and eighteen. The young man, already in favour with his employers, had other pursuits, other associates, and regarded his former playmate much as an elder brother regards a favourite little sister. When his rabbits and guinea-pigs were sold he had bought a canary in a fanciful cage to console her, and she had cried over the bird without well knowing why, except that she was lonely, and so she moped and fretted for her boy-friend, a boy no longer, much as an older maiden might have done deserted by her lover.

By-and-bye another change was wrought, the awkward and ungainly girl developed into a maiden of rare beauty. The blue eyes deepened into full violet; the abundant flaxen hair, no longer in hoydenish tangle, added a shade to its tint, just sufficient to give expression to eyebrows and eyelashes; a delicate tinge warmed the once pale cheeks and lips; the tiny ears curved like graceful shells. She was like her mother in her palmy days: so fair, her father felt her beauty something glorious to possess, something to brighten up the room when he came from the workshop at the back to his frugal meals.

More than one rich customer catching a glimpse of Emily requested an introduction, and congratulated Gerhard on the possession of a daughter so fair; whereat he bowed, smiled, intertwisted his lean fingers, and felt that his schemes for Emily and himself were going on swimmingly.

One day about this time Gerhard said, "Make yourself as nice as you can and come with me, Emily."

A request so unwonted caused her to look up in wonderment.

"With you, father? where are we going?"

"You will see."

She did see. Their walk ended at a photographer's; where, more than ever puzzled, she obeyed instructions mechanically, the result, to her surprise, being her own portrait.

On her way home she ventured to ask, "What have you had my likeness taken for, eh, father?"

"For a relative in Switzerland," was his brief reply; and there the matter dropped.

Beyond that brief glimpse in the photographer's room, she never saw the sun-picture again; but the extraordinary fact that her father had spent his money for her picture served as a theme for wondering discussion between Mrs. Johnson and herself for very many days.

Gerhard Vaudubon never relaxed the grip of his gold to adorn her beauty in befitting robes. Her garments were of common texture; and if becomingly shaped *that* cost him nothing. With Mrs. Johnson's help she fabricated her own clothes.

The old man was an enigma to all around him. No hint of his ever gave a clue to his wealth, but constant harping on the poverty-string had almost worn it out (the "model-watch" shared the same fate for the same reason). Yet Emily gave him the fullest credence, and so rather than trouble him for pocket-money, which he *possibly* might not be able to afford, at Mrs. Johnson's suggestion, asked her old friend Mrs. Avery's advice how she might best earn sufficient to make additions to her wardrobe unknown to him. Mrs. Avery approved her independence. Accustomed to work in her young days she saw nothing out of course in a struggling watchmaker's daughter doing so likewise. In a few days Emily was industriously plying netting-needle and mesh in the production of chenille hair-nets. Soon little niceties were added to her attire, and her observant father hugged himself in the belief that she had eked out his paltry allowance very satisfactorily.

Not a woman to do things by halves, Mrs. Avery, taking Emily's beauty and inexperience into consideration, offered to share with the good housekeeper the duty of going to and fro with her *protegée's* work. This caused Emily to be once more a frequent visitant up stairs. She again came in contact with Edward; she a shy girl verging on seventeen, he a man of full twenty-three summers.

Not now did she bound to meet him with a shout of delight as in the old school days when she was almost as boyish as himself, but hesitatingly, and with a maidenly reserve which would have been sufficently attractive had her face been cast in a plainer mould.

Nor was young Avery as self-possessed as formerly. He was taken by surprise, and did not all at once recover himself. With an apology he extinguished the cigar he was smoking, and somehow forgot an appointment for the evening.

Thenceforward his masculine friends missed him from their midst. A reading mania seized him: he was always intent upon a book when Emily had occasion to visit his mother, and, of course, it was put down on her entrance. Sometimes he volunteered a loan of the volume, and not unfrequently thought it necessary to escort her downstairs.

Soon Mrs. Avery was informed that close rooms were not good for the health, and that a key giving admission to the Square's central green was at the disposal of herself and Miss Vaudubon.

In short, within an incredibly brief space of time—almost unconsciously on Emily's part—the old relations were established between the two—*with a difference.*

The subtle essence known as *love* had penetrated to their souls, sparkled in their eyes, kindled on their cheeks, found utterance in sighs. Ere long the lips interpreted the mute language of the heart; and the pair lived an ideal life, in which the world had no share.

All the hours not actually devoted to business, Edward spent by Emily's side, whether in the green, or in the house; she with no thought of impropriety, and no knowledge of conventionalities; he, because it was his pleasure. He looked forward to make her his wife at no distant period, when a promised advance in his salary would enable him to maintain her; nothing doubting that the niggardly old watchmaker (who seemed to care more for his mythical watch than for his blooming daughter) would gladly rid himself of an incumbrance. Of any marked disparity in their relative positions he never dreamed, any more than of opposition.

Accustomed to see the two together as children, Gerhard expressed no surprise when he found Edward reading by his daughter's side now and then, in an evening, whilst she plied her needle; and but for a meddlesome woman, the wife of his foreman, matters had gone on quietly enough.

But Mrs. Jekyl, with a laudable zeal for the reputation of others, threw herself into old Vaudubon's way, and with many protestations of her disinterestedness, and the purity of her motives, proceeded to enlighten him as to certain "goings on, as was the talk of the neighbourhood."

"Anybody as likes, sir, may see them a walkin' and whisperin' in the green night after night, or sittin' in your parlour on the sofy, with their heads close together, as anyone may see as passes, by the shadder on the blind."

The watchmaker's dark eyes expanded, his teeth set, his breath came with a rush through his nostrils, he gripped his long lean hands until the sharp nails pierced the palms; but when the busy-body had concluded her narrative, turned on his heel and left her without a word of either thanks or rebuke.

Like a light to a slow match over a powder magazine was Mrs. Jekyl's unexpected revelation. He did not rush home to explode in wrath at once, but set himself in wait for confirmation.

He had not long to wait. From behind the wire blind, himself unseen, he beheld the pair strolling under the trees in the twilight, then leave the green, and, arm-in-arm, cross the square towards the house, to which Avery's latch-key gave admission. Then his sharpened ears detected a prolonged kiss and words of endearment.

He rose to his feet, confronted them as they opened the parlour door, and, notwithstanding the dim light, they saw his thin lips work and his eyes gleam like some beast's of prey.

Involuntarily Emily clutched her lover's arm; his arm as hastily drew her within its shelter, as one who had a right to defend her.

Before a word was spoken the old man plucked her thence with passionate force, and whirled her across the room, where she sank into a chair in terrified silence. Then the storm burst. Invectives, abuse, accusations were huddled upon each other in inexplicable confusion. Foam stood upon the writhing lips of the distempered man as he charged his astounded lodger with an infamous design to rob him of his daughter.

Edward was not slow to defend himself. He crossed the room to the side of the now weeping girl, again placed his arm round her shoulder, as if to reassure her, drew himself up, and, whilst Vaudubon's skinny fingers twisted and writhed like knotted snakes, and his agonised tongue refused further utterance, exclaimed, "Rob you of your daughter! What value have you set upon her? How have you guarded her? *I* prize her. *I* love her. I mean to make her my wife. I earned the right when I was a boy. I will maintain it now I am a man." Then, stooping towards her, "Don't cry, Emily; there must be some mistake here. Your father has been misinformed, perhaps thinks my motives were dishonourable; a word or two of explana——"

"I am not mistaken, you impudent jackanapes—you infernal scoundrel—you—you beggarly rascal; I see through it all, mother, father, all in the plot to rob me. A paltry warehouseman, without a shilling, expect to mate with the daughter of one whose invention will be a fortune for any man! Leave her side, I say!"

Edward could scarcely forbear a smile. The "invention" was supposed to be a harmless craze of the old man's, and as such passed as a jest amongst the Clerkenwell watchmaking fraternity. Not desirous further to exasperate the infuriated father he took no heed of his abuse, but replied as quietly as his own temper would permit—

"I see nothing in your mode of life, Mr. Vaudubon, which should place a barrier between myself and your daughter. You have always affirmed that you had 'a difficulty to make all ends meet,' and seeing that I have a progressive salary, have already laid by a sum towards furnishing a home for Emily, and am in prospect of an immediate advance, I see nothing which should render the match unequal."

The watchmaker was caught in his own trap. He had pleaded poverty until he had impressed the fiction on others, and now he stood wavering between the desire to confound an upstart with the knowledge that Emily was an heiress, and his natural tendency to keep his riches a secret.

"I dare say not," said he at length; but *I do!* She is not for you, young man, but for your betters. I have other views for my child; so get you gone, the whole beggarly tribe of you. I'll clear the house of the lot."

And so he did. In another week the Averys occupied other apartments in the locality, and not until then was Emily allowed to move freely about the house; her father's threats operating on her plastic nature as effectively as lock and key.

(To be continued.)

NOTES ON THE JOURNALS.

When shall we hear the last of the "Fenian excitement?" If we may judge by what has taken place this week simultaneously in London and Dublin, we are even now only at the beginning of the end. The beautiful peace which ought to mark the Sabbath was disturbed in one case by the gathering in the streets of the capitol of several thousand persons, who assembled to do honour to a notoriously disloyal man. Martin, or as many thought him to be, "Colonel" Kelly, the Fenian for whom the police have ineffectually searched since his escape from the police-van at Manchester, was buried at Leytonstone, and London streets were crowded with the procession that attended his funeral. True, no party emblems were exhibited, and the "demonstration" was what we may with propriety call a peaceable one; there was, however, a band with muffled drums ready to play if called upon, and the poor inanimate clay was "honoured" with all the panoply and pomp which would have been the lot of one higher in station. The police were present in large numbers, but so far from hindering or obstructing the procession, they appeared, according to a writer in the *Telegraph*, to give all the assistance they could in the work of marshalling the mourners! Whilst this Fenian funeral was taking place in London, some hundred thousand persons, "all of whom wore green sashes, or some other emblem," were assembling in Dublin. There was a procession of trade societies and other corporations; there were several bands of music; most of the people carried green or orange-and-green flags inscribed with some "patriotic" or "national" text; and speeches were made in a spirit of decided hostility to the Government. Mr. Moore, the Member for Mayo, of whose peculiar sentiments we have had several specimens lately, appears to have made a most virulent and abusive speech, laying particular emphasis upon "that vile and tedious usurped tyranny of national self-conceit and national self-will, that called itself English public opinion, which was half outward swagger and half inherent flunkeyism, which was not born in the instincts of the English people, but was the spawn and the vilest gabble of the weakest and vainest representatives of the English social system." Against this "public opinion" Mr. Moore said the Irish people would be always in insurrection. From abuse of our "national self-conceit and national self-will," the honourable gentleman proceeded to abuse of the Fourth Estate. He denounced (says a reporter) "the bloodhounds of the English press, who had been barking in his track, and the spaniels, and lap-dogs, and mongrels, and turnspits, and every puppy dog that could cry 'Bow-wow!'" These be "brave words" for a Member of the British Parliament to use—such words as would, in what we cannot help calling in this connection "the good old times," have procured for the person who uttered them a short shrift and a stout halter.

Few Premiers have had such a run of Episcopal patronage as the statesman who now presides over the destinies of Great Britain. Lord Palmerston made more Bishops than any previous Minister, but Mr. Gladstone has had even more opportunities of distributing Church patronage than "the Bishop-maker." Mr. Gladstone's latest appointment, however, has produced some disappointment in the diocese of Exeter. Dr. Temple, although deservedly admired for his great intellect and sterling personal qualities, is not, say the Exeter folk, quite up to their standard of orthodoxy; and there is every indication, should the Premier adhere to his appointment, of an ecclesiastical storm of more than the ordinary tea-pot dimensions.

Newspaper obituary literature is undergoing some rather singular changes. In one number of the *Times* this week we find amongst the announcements of deaths the words appended—"Interred this day in the family vault at —— Cemetery;" "Friends will kindly accept this intimation" (this phrase is more usually seen in marriage notices); and "Friends will please accept this intimation with thanks for kind enquiries." In the American journals it is customary to append to the obituary announcements a statement when and where the funeral will take place; in this country we may shortly find ourselves following the same convenient practice.

In a few days we shall be celebrating—those of us, that is, that do celebrate it—the Gunpowder Plot, and village streets will ring with the refrain "Guy Fawkes, Guy." So few people know anything of Guy Fawkes except that he was the prime mover in the memorable Conspiracy that we feel grateful to Mr. Hepworth Dixon for telling us all about Guy, about his parents, and every circumstance attached to his history. This is related in the second volume of "Her Majesty's Tower;" and we are not going to spoil the reader's appetite for the feast therein set by quoting its contents further than to say that the story of Guy Fawkes and his Jesuit co-conspirators is a most remarkable and interesting one.

THE POLICE COURTS.

"THE WHITE WITCH."

Witchcraft is almost as rife as ever it was in the west of England, as will be seen by the following report of a case just heard by the Stonehouse (Plymouth) magistrates. The defendant was Ann Bond, a herbalist, and she was charged with obtaining £1 by means of imposture. She had been "consulted" by a woman suffering from a bad leg, and, having arranged a pack of cards, said her patient was ill-wished; her face would be drawn down to her toes, and she would die at the age of thirty-seven. She then gave her a small bag to protect her from her enemies, and received £1 for it—her "usual price" being £1 5s. Prisoner was remanded. As "the white witch" she had previously undergone three months' imprisonment.

A BANKRUPT CHARGED WITH FRAUD.

At the Birmingham Bankruptcy Court on Friday, John O'Brian, described as a bankrupt and lately in business as a cutler and hardware merchant at Bristol, was charged with fraudulently mutilating and destroying certain of his books and papers with the intention of defrauding his creditors. The bankrupt obtained considerable notoriety some time ago in connection with an elopement in which he and the wife of a restaurant keeper at Birmingham were concerned. The Stipendiary directed that the evidence should be laid before Commissioner Hill to decide whether a prosecution should not be laid at Bristol instead of Birmingham on all the points involved.

JEWS AND THE CHRISTIAN SABBATH.

Three cigar manufacturers in Whitechapel were summoned at the Thames police-court on Thursday for a violation of the Factory Act in employing workpeople on Sunday. The defendants, who were Jews, did not deny the charge, but pleaded that the people they employed were all Jews, and that they had lost eight days in September through observing their own holidays. All the workpeople were poor, and were never employed upon the Jewish Sabbath; therefore they thought it no harm to work upon the Christian Sabbath. Mr. Paget said he believed the defendants acted in ignorance of the law, and he would not therefore fine them on this occasion, but if the offence were repeated heavy penalties would be inflicted. He ordered them to enter into their own recognizances of £50 to appear for judgment when called upon.

A FARMER SENT TO PRISON.

The Great Berkhampstead magistrates have set a good example to other justices in refusing to allow a farmer named John Ginger, charged with cruelly ill-treating three horses, to escape by paying the usual trifling fine. The prosecution was instituted at the instigation of the Society for Preventing Cruelty to Animals, one of whose officers went down to Mr. Ginger's farm on Tuesday week and found three horses at plough with old bad wounds on their shoulders, in a state of great suffering and utterly unfit for work. The ploughmen, on being expostulated with, said that the foreman ordered them to take the horses, and that if they refused to go with them Mr. Ginger would discharge them. The magistrates, having examined the horses, and being satisfied by the evidence that Mr. Ginger knew of their state, and that they were worked by his authority, sentenced him to be imprisoned for three months, with hard labour, in the house of correction at Hertford. In passing this sentence, the chairman remarked that it would be a farce to impose a fine in such a case upon a man who farmed 500 acres of land and had private property besides. Robert Sharp, Mr. Ginger's foreman, was sentenced to be imprisoned for six weeks, and the ploughmen who were with the horses were fined 11s. each, including costs. It should be stated that Mr. Ginger and his foreman had been previously convicted and fined for a similar offence.

POWERS OF THE POLICE.

There appears to be some probability of the question, "What are the powers of the police?" being settled. At the Marlborough-street police-court, an inspector and a sergeant were charged with exceeding their duty in entering a refreshment house after it was closed, and remaining in it till half-past six in the morning. The complainant was Rose Burton, the keeper of a refreshment house in Jermyn-street, who was fined some time ago for harbouring women of bad character in her house, but appealed against the decision. The appeal has not yet been heard, and Mrs. Burton complains that she is persecuted by the police, who enter her house at all hours, and annoy her and her customers. On the occasion in question, the two officers, it was alleged, came to the house at two o'clock in the morning, after it was closed, and sought to enter into Mrs. Burton's bath-room, when she was about to take a bath, and, on being refused admission, continued knocking at the bath-room door for five hours. The defence was that the complainant used every endeavour in her power to defeat the object of the police, and had concealed persons in the coal-cellar when the police had visited the house; and that night after night, when the place was outwardly closed, people had been seen to come out of it. Mr. Tyrwhitt said the case was one of considerable importance. Malice against the complainant had been repudiated, but when he saw the desperate eagerness shown to convict a woman because she had been convicted before, he must look very closely into the law to see if there was any authority for the defendants conducting themselves as they had done. The bedroom of this woman had been invaded under the belief, as alleged, that somebody was there. The question was whether the police were empowered by the Act to go into every room at any time, whether females were in bed or not, to go poking about to find if any one was there. He did not think they were. He would take time to consider the case, and would give his judgment in a fortnight.

THE JESTER.

Inquisitive people are the funnels of conversation: they do not take in anything for their own use, but merely to pass it to another.

It is related of Foote that he, being once much annoyed by a fiddler straining harsh discord under his window, threw out sixpence to him to take his departure, as one *scraper* at the *door* was sufficient.

A person once remarked to Curran that no one ought to be admitted to the bar who did not possess a certain number of acres of land. "Pray," said Curran, "how many acres make a *wiseacre?*"

Bowell observing to Johnson that there was no instance of a beggar dying for want in the streets of Scotland, "I believe. sir, you are very right," says Johnson; "but this does not arise from the want of beggars, but the impossibility of starving a Scotchman."

One day meeting Lord Brougham in his carriage, and after his lordship had departed, Sidney Smith said to a gentleman he was walking with, in reference to the "B," surmounted by a coronet, on the panel, "There goes a carriage with a 'B' outside, and a *wasp* within."

AVOIDING THE NIGHT AIR.—"Some months ago," said Hook, "I was very ill, and my doctor gave me particular injunctions not to expose myself to the night air, so I come up [he lived at Fulham at the time] every day to Crockford's, or some other place, to dinner, and I make it a rule on no account to go home again until about four or five o'clock in the morning."

GODFREY SAXE ON AN ILL-READ LAWYER.—

An idle attorney besought a brother
For something to read—some novel or other
That was really fresh and new.
"Take Chitty!" replied his legal friend:
"There isn't a book that I could lend
Would prove more 'novel' to you."

ABSENCE OF MIND.—Newton invited a friend to dinner, and forgot it. The friend arrived, and found the philosopher in a fit of abstraction. Dinner was brought up for *one*. The friend, without disturbing Newton, sat down and despatched it. Newton recovered from his reverie, looked at the empty dishes, and said, "Well, really, if it wasn't for the proof before my eyes, I could have sworn that I had not yet dined.

DR. JOHNSON'S ADVICE TO AN AUTHORESS.—An authoress, of some celebrity in her day, once asked Dr. Johnson to give an opinion upon a work she was about to publish, observing, "If it will not do, I beg you will tell me so, as I have other irons in the fire; and should you think this not likely to succeed, I can bring out something else." The Doctor, having turned over several pages of the work, returned it, with the following laconic observation: "Madam, I would advise you to put this where your irons are."

WHEN Foot was once walking with his friend Guhagan, in Soho-square, they met a most miserable object, who earnestly solicited their charity. Guhagan refused, and, on Foote giving a few pence, said, "I believe you are imposed upon; for I am morally certain that fellow is an impostor." "He is either the most distressed man or the best actor I ever saw in my life," replied the comedian; "and as either one or the other *he has a brotherly claim upon me*."

DR. HOUGH, Bishop of Worcester, had a weather glass which cost thirty guineas. His servant was ordered to bring it into the room, to show it to some company, who, in handing it to his lordship, let it fall, and broke it in pieces. The good old man desired they would not be uneasy at the accident. "I think," said he, "it was a lucky omen. We have had a long dry season: now I hope we shall have rain, for I do not remember ever to have seen the glass so *low* before."

It was the habit of Lord Eldon to close his speeches with some remarks justifying his own character. At the trial of Horne Tooke, speaking of his own reputation, he said, "It is the little inheritance I have to leave my children, and, by God's help, I will leave it unimpaired." Here he shed tears; and, to the astonishment of those present, Mitford, the Attorney-General, began to weep. "Just look at Mitford," said a by-stander to Horne Tooke. "What on earth is he crying for?" Tooke replied, "He is crying to think what small inheritance Eldon's children are likely to get."

MUSICAL ACCENT.—Tom Cooke (1812) was a celebrated vocalist, composer, and director of music. Not only in a musical sense was he celebrated, but as a wit and mimic. At the period the ancient ballad of the "Old English Gentleman" burst on the world two publishers laid claim to the copyright, as authors of the accompaniment. The case was tried before Lord Denman. Tom Cooke was subpœnaed as a witness for one of the parties, and Sir James Scarlett was retained as counsel.

Sir James.—Now, Mr. Cooke, you say the melodies are the same, but different?

Tom Cooke.—I said the notes in the two copies were alike, but with a different accent.

Sir James.—What is a musical accent?

Tom Cooke.—When I explain anything in music I charge a guinea a lesson.

Sir James (rather ruffled).—Never mind your terms. I ask you what is a musical accent? Can you *see* it?

Tom Cooke.—No.

Sir James.—Can you *feel* it?

Tom Cooke..—A musician can.

Sir James (enraged).—Now, sir, don't beat about the bush, but tell his lordship and the jury, who are supposed to know nothing about it, the meaning of what you call accent.

Tom Cooke.—The accent in music is a stress laid on a particular note, as you would lay a stress on a particular word, for the purpose of being better understood. If I were to say, "Your are an *ass*," the accent would rest on *ass;* but were I to say, "*You* are an ass," it would rest on *you*, Sir James.

Lord Denman, after the laughter had subsided, accosted the chopfallen counsel: "Are you satisfied, Sir James?" Sir James, blushing like a rose, told the witty Thomas Cooke to go down.

HISTORICAL FACTS.

(For the Use of the Colwell-Hatchney Schools.)

Pour encourager les enfants. At the age of thirty-two SOCRATES commenced learning the fiddle.

ALEXANDER was called "the Great" long after he was six feet high. The title was not hereditary.

The Ancients always took biscuits with their tea; *but no jam*. The moral of this is evident.

PLATO invented the Laws of Gravity. It is said that he was never seen to smile afterwards.

HARPAGON was an excellent musician, as his name implies.

ARISTOTLE put pebbles in his mouth when he wanted to make a speech. An excellent device.

The letters on the Roman Banners were R.S.V.P. They were a polite nation.

The present style of hat was unknown to the Greeks; but they covered their Temples with friezes.

It is probable that an American discovered COLUMBUS before COLUMBUS discovered America.

VICTOR HUGO was the founder of the sect called the Hugo-nots. If you think he warn't, *Hu-go* and hask him.

It was late in life that CATO was taught dancing, but he never forgot it.

SIMONIDES was the first practiser of Simony. It was never discovered until after his death that his Living was of any particular value.

Parma was an obscure town in Italy until the invention of the celebrated candles and lamps. It used to be called the Parent town of all the others, because it united in itself *Par* and *Ma*.—*Punch*.

MARKETS.

CATTLE.—LONDON, MONDAY.—There was only a moderate show of English beasts, but prices were well maintained. The supply of sheep was very scanty. —BIRMINGHAM, TUESDAY.—There was about the same number of beasts on offer as on Tuesday last, the general condition middling; the trade steady, at late prices. The number of sheep was much smaller; the mutton trade fair, at high prices. Fat pigs a moderate supply; a fair clearance made. Beef, 6d. to 7¼d. per lb.; mutton, 6d. to 8d. per lb.; bacon pigs, 10s. 6d. to 11s. 6d. per score; porket ditto, 11s. to 11s. 6d. per score.

CORN.—LONDON, MONDAY.—The same heaviness continued, and to make any sales fully 1s. to 2s. per quarter had to be accepted.

HOPS.—LONDON, MONDAY.—The market has been very steady, fine samples of the new growth commanding a quick sale at full figures.

CHEESE. — Leicester October Cheese Fair took place on Tuesday, when the Leicester Market Place was nearly covered with the pitch of cheese; still the quantity brought to the fair was small for the time of year, and, if anything, below the average. The condition was very inferior, owing to the warm weather having made much of the cheese spongy, or heaved, and consequently indifferent in flavour. The attendance of buyers being large, there was a quick sale, and fine cheeses were equally sought after, and realised good prices, the whole being disposed of early. The prices made, however, were somewhat lower than was expected, as it was anticipated that the farmers would take advantage of the pressure of the cattle disease, and raise the rates of cheese. First qualities, 84s. to 94s. per cwt.; second qualities, 64s. to 74s.; and inferior and skimmed milk cheese, from 60s. per cwt. There was a very large show of Stiltons, but chiefly factors' calls, and very much "flied." Contrary to the season, the demand was therefore flat, and low prices were only obtainable. Fine makes made from 11d. to 1s. per lb.; other sorts making from 6d. to 10d. per lb. The result of the fair has been to settle the price of Leicestershire for the season.

REGISTER OF BANKRUPTS.

H. Booth, East Retford, journeyman stonemason.—W. Blaksley, Newhall, Derbyshire, miner.—William Elson, Lincoln, cowkeeper.—Henry Lester Fellows, Wednesbury, butcher.—E. Fox, jun., Masborough, Derbyshire, shopkeeper.—James Harrison, Edgbaston. —Henry James, late of Nottingham, cotton dealer.—John Smith, Clee, Lincolnshire, grocer.—E. Taylor, Birmingham, huckster's-shopkeeper.

PARTNERSHIP DISSOLVED.

W. and S. Waring, Worcester, tailors.

NOVELTIES FROM ABROAD.

NEW METHOD OF PREPARING LOOKING-GLASS.

Many attempts have been made to find a substitute for the ordinary method of silvering glass. Every one knows the silvered globes which are prepared, after a method pointed out by Liebig, with a solution of nitrate of silver mixed with tartaric acid and ammonia, the deposited silver being preserved by a coat of minium. The late philosopher Foucault employed this method with success for large reflectors for telescopes. But the process has great disadvantages; it sometimes fails in an unaccountable manner, and the minium does not always perfectly protect the silver.

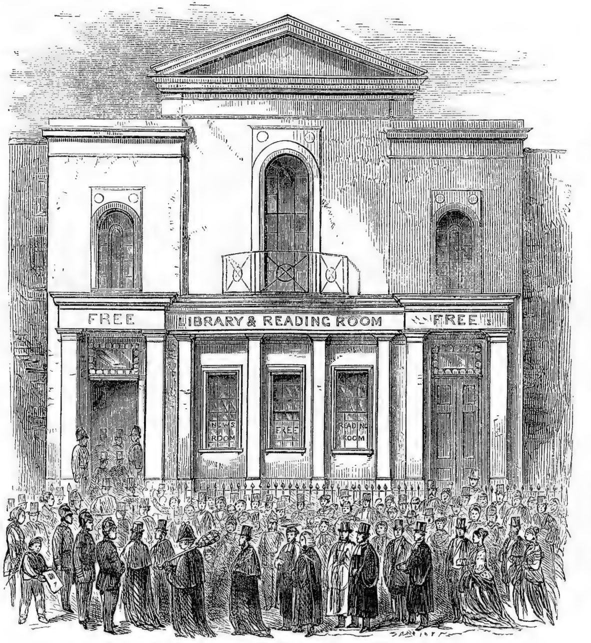
A chemist named Dodé had the idea of replacing the silver by platinum, which is nearly unalterable, and French porcelain and a faïence have for some time used it to give a metallic lustre to their ware. A concentrated solution of chloride of platinum and essence of lavender is applied on the glaze, and in the kiln the metal becomes as brilliant as if it had been burnished. M. Dodé is now producing looking-glass by means of a similar solution, applying it not to the back, but to the face of the plate. By this method the inventor is said, notwithstanding the high price of platinum, to produce mirrors nearly fifty per cent. below the ordinary price. In the first place, the presence of specks and other imperfections in the glass itself are of no importance, and it is only necessary to polish one side of the plate.

The glass is first cleaned by a rapid process, which is kept secret, and then being set upright, the metallizing composition laid on with brushes. This mixture is produced in the following manner:—One kilogramme (2 1-5th lbs.) of platina foil, carefully washed and cleaned, is dissolved in a mixture of 400 grammes (13⅓ oz.) of nitric acid and 1,000 grammes (2 1-5th lbs.) of hydrochloric acid, the liquid is heated in a sand bath, and evaporated to dryness, taking care not to decompose the chloride of platinum which is formed by the process; this salt is then reduced to fine powder in a glass or Wedgwood-ware mortar, and afterwards mixed on a glass slab with rectified essence of lavender added gradually in some quantities. When 1,400 grammes (about 47 oz.) of the essence have been thus added, the mixture is placed in a porcelain vessel, where it is left for eight days, at the end of which time it is decanted and filtered; the filtered liquid, after standing again for six days, is re-filtered, and it should then show 5° of acid. But it is necessary to add a flux, in order that the metalligation of the glass should be successful; this is composed of 5-6ths oz. of littarge and the same quantity of borate of lead ground up very carefully with about ⅓ oz. of essence of lavender. This flux being mixed with the filtered solution, the whole is painted equally over the face of the glass, the work being gone over four times, alternately from top to bottom and from one side to the other, the principal precaution necessary being to avoid the presence of dust or moisture. When the mixture is dry, the glass is submitted to heat, and the metal is deposited on the surface, forming, as we are told, a perfect mirror. It will be perceived that this description is imperfect, but it may serve to give a fair notion of the new process.

LIGHTING RAILWAY TUNNELS.—We learn that the Erie Railroad are about to adopt either the electric, or Drummand plan, for lighting the Bergen tunnel. The Bergen tunnel is nearly one mile long and is said to have cost the Erie Railroad four million dollars. A number of railroad companies run their cars over the Erie road through this tunnel, and so great is the traffic that there is nearly always a train within it. The passenger coaches have now to be lighted with lamps, and thus the passage through is a gloomy one. An oxygen light in the middle of the tunnel, with the use of Frink's patent reflectors, will illuminate the dungeon brilliantly, and the travelling public will hail its adoption with great satisfaction. The railroad companies will probably find that the cost is not greater than the expense attending the oil consumed in the cars, and the liability to accident will be greatly reduced.—*Scientific American.*

FREE LIBRARY
AT
WOLVERHAMPTON.

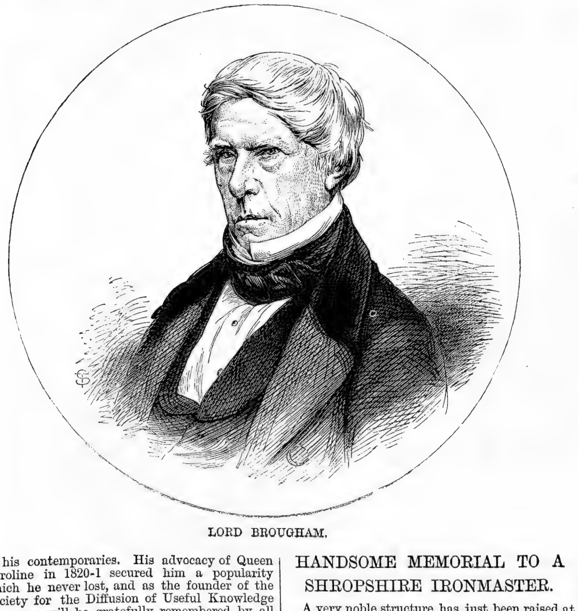
The Free Library movement is, we are glad to say, spreading, and the Midlands are not behind other districts in showing their appreciation of the benefits such libraries are calculated to confer upon the community. The Free Library at Wolverhampton, which we engrave this week, was opened on the 30th ult., with a public ceremonial appropriate to the occasion. At noon, the Corporation, the Recorder, and the various committees who have been engaged in the preliminary business, together with the clergy and ministers and private residents, walked in procession from the Town Hall to the Athenæum Building in Queen-street, which has been taken by the Town Council for the purposes of the Library for three years. Here the Mayor presided. The Rev. H. Hampton offered prayer. In opening the proceedings, after apologising for the absence of Sir John Morris, his Worship narrated the leading facts of the movement which had brought about that day's proceedings. He acknowledged the liberality of the Athenæum Committee, in presenting the town with 2,000 volumes of books, furniture worth £50., and 200 paid-up shares in the Athenæum building; together with the kindness of Dr. Langley, in presenting a number of books to the Free Library. The Mayor also announced, amidst applause, that the Recorder had given to the Library 70 selected volumes, many recently published, and all of a highly useful and valuable character; whilst Messrs. Jones Brothers had given to the Library a number of name-plates to hang over the newspaper stands. His Worship also announced a valuable contribution of books from the late Working Men's College. The Recorder of the Borough (J. J. Powell, Esq., Q.C.) then delivered an inaugural address, in the course of which he said the real way to cultivate the intellect, and arrive at the principles which should guide them in the various relations of life, was to study the works of those superior men who had sought diligently after truth and knowledge, and had made known by their writings the result of their researches. But although books were very cheap—and some of them far too cheap—a collection of really good books still involved an expense which many who were fully able to appreciate them, and to use them intelligently, could ill afford to incur. The branches of knowledge were so various, and the works on each branch so numerous, that without a public library to resort to, few could pursue their studies to a satisfactory conclusion. The Mayor declared the Library open, and announced that Mr. Elliott was the librarian. In the evening, the Mayor entertained upwards of 1,100 people at tea in the Agricultural Hall, where speeches were made by the Rev. J. H. Iles, Mr. Rupert Kettle, &c. The Library will be shortly opened to the public. There are nearly 2,000 volumes.



OPENING OF THE FREE LIBRARY AT WOLVERHAMPTON.

LORD BROUGHAM.

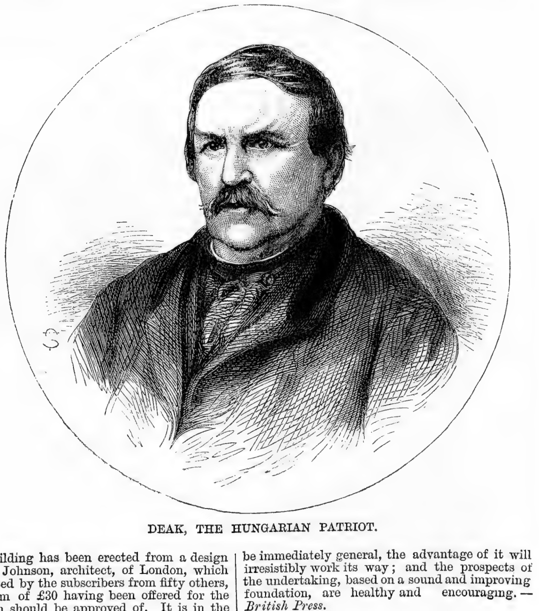
The portrait of Lord Brougham which we present this week requires very little description. "The old man eloquent" was known to everybody through his writings and speeches, and his memory will be long green in the minds of all. Born in Edinburgh September 19, 1779, his career was a long and useful one, extending indeed through a longer period than almost any of his contemporaries. His advocacy of Queen Caroline in 1820-1 secured him a popularity which he never lost, and as the founder of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge his name will be gratefully remembered by all friends of education. His connection with the Social Science movement contributed in his later years to increase his popularity, his researches in science being amongst the most useful of the age. His death and burial at Cannes are of too recent date to need more than this passing allusion to them.



LORD BROUGHAM.

DEAK, THE HUNGARIAN PATRIOT.

Francis Deák, who was born Oct. 13, 1803, and who is descended from an old Catholic race, has played a more important part in the history of Hungary than the famous Kossuth. When twenty-two years of age, he was nominated to the Diet, and in 1839 he was unanimously chosen the leader of the national party in that assembly; Lovassy having died, and Louis Kossuth been arrested. In 1840 there were mutual concessions and apparently a truce between king and people. Deák was rejected by a confederacy of the petty nobility of the district of Zala in 1843, which prompted the leader of the Conservative party in Hungary to say that Deák, "the purest character in Hungary, is wanting in the Diet." In 1847 he was named a representative of the people with Kossuth; and on the establishment of the first independent Hungarian cabinet he was nominated Minister of Grace and Justice by Balthányi. A man of rare intellect and varied knowledge, Deák is tall and stout in person, with massy head, short hair, marked eyebrows, brown and bushy moustache, and bright blue eyes.



DEAK, THE HUNGARIAN PATRIOT.

HANDSOME MEMORIAL TO A SHROPSHIRE IRONMASTER.

A very noble structure has just been raised at Madeley, Salop, at a cost of £3,000, in memory of the late John Anstice, Esq., ironmaster. The handsome figure and genial features of Mr. Anstice a little over two years ago were familiar to ironmasters at Quarterly Meetings, to gentlemen at County Quarter Sessions, Borough gatherings, local vestries, and meetings on the Board-days of the Guardians. It was, however, in his individual capacity as a private gentleman, as a friend and neighbour, that his influence was greatest, and that his loss was most keenly felt. No man was ever more affable or more readily accessible; no one ever laid himself out more to be of use to his neighbonrs, whether rich or poor; no master was ever more familiar with his men, more ready to seek them out in their affliction, or to administer consolation and relief in suffering circumstances. It is not surprising, then, that upon his decease, which was sudden and unlooked-for, a feeling in favour of commemorating his virtues in a way in accordance with his general character should have been manifested. Various schemes were broached, but ultimately an Institute and Workmens' Club was decided upon, and subscriptions were asked for that object.

The sum of £2,000 was soon raised for the erection of the building, to which the more immediate friends of the deceased added £1,000 as an endowment fund, one half of which has been required for completing the building. The other £500 will remain for endowment, so that the Institute will open free from debt, and with a handsome sum in hand towards defraying the necessary expenses.

The building has been erected from a design by Mr. J. Johnson, architect, of London, which was selected by the subscribers from fifty others, a premium of £30 having been offered for the one which should be approved of. It is in the Greco-Italian style of architecture, and is built with the pressed red bricks of the neighbourhood, the piers, caps, strings, cornices, and other architectural portions being executed in white local stone. In the centre of the façade, and forming one of its principal features, is the entrance porch, built entirely of stone. The piers have moulded and carved caps supporting the entablature and cornice, above which is a shield, with the crest of the late Mr. Anstice enriched on each side, with scroll-work foliage of Greek character. On the frieze of the front is inscribed, "Anstice Memorial, A.D. 1169." The windows of the ground floor are coupled, the division being a stone pier with moulded cap, carrying the architecture and lintel. At the level of the first floor a deep string course is placed, which is continued around the building. At each end of the façade a portion is slighty projected, forming, in appearance, wings; and at the angles of the same are brick piers, terminated above the eaves by the chimney stacks, the architect having taken care in designing these features that they should add to the general effect, and to some extent make the building picturesque. The seven first-floor windows are of large size, semi-circular headed, the arches being of stone, springing from pins with moulded caps. Above the window-heads is the architrave, and then a deep frieze, which is filled up at each end with a panel with "Workmen's Club and Institute," in raised letters. The central portion of frieze is ornamented by a number of ante-piers, the building is crowned by a cornice of very bold proportions, the roof is covered with slates, and at each end of the ridge, at the junction of the hips, are ornamented iron finials, about eight feet high. Having given a somewhat imperfect description of the exterior, we will now describe the interior. The principal entrance is under the porch with vestibule, beyond which is the entrance hall, 25 feet long, with the stairs and lecture hall at the end. The floors of entrance hall and porch are laid with encaustic tiles, the gift of Mr. Maw. Adjoining the entrance hall are the men's and youths' clubroom, smoking, reading, and librarian's rooms, lavatories, &c., and a corridor leads to the hall-keeper's apartments, also the general kitchen, scullery, stores, larders, pantries, &c.; a private entrance is provided for the hall-keeper and lecturer, with staircase adjoining to the lecturer's retiring room and platform. On the first floor, at the landing of principal stairs, are ladies' retiring and committe rooms; and adjoining is the large lecture hall, 40 feet wide, 70 feet long, with raised platform at one end, and a spacious gallery at the other. The inside walls are of white pressed brick, relieved by a few red ones in bands and arches. The ceiling is boarded and divided into bays by moulded wood ribs, with ornamental pendants at the intersections; the ceiling is flat in the centre, with very large cones at the sides, this form being considered best for sound.

The whole are admirably ventilated and heated with hot water.

Our engraving is from an excellent photograph by Mr. W. Sharpe, of Madeley.

JERSEY WATER WORKS COMPANY, LIMITED.—The inaugural ceremony of the projected Water Works for St. Helier's has been observed with considerable *éclat*, and heartily participated in by the military, civil, and ecclesiastical authorities of the Island, as well as by men of influence generally and the public at large. A good deal of eloquence of which the occasion was fully worthy was bestowed upon it; and the interest excited was very warm and general. The importance of free access to life's first necessary and highest luxury can hardly be overestimated; and in these days of public hygiene and a general profession of regard by all classes for mutual welfare, the withholding of a sufficient and ready water supply could not with consistency be continued much longer. Upon the financial point, which the shareholders have a right to consider carefully and maturely, we incline to an opinion uttered at the *déjeuner*, that though the use of the company's water may not be immediately general, the advantage of it will irresistibly work its way; and the prospects of the undertaking, based on a sound and improving foundation, are healthy and encouraging.—*British Press.*

The London committee of policy-holders in the Albert Assurance Company have appointed Lord William Hay, Mr. Webster, and Mr. Bird, a committee to negotiate with the Alliance about the working of the Albert business on the terms proposed by the secretary of that company.

IMPERFECTION OF INDIA-RUBBER GAS TUBES.

The permeability of vulcanised rubber tubes has long been suspected, and the result of the following experiments seems to establish it beyond doubt:—A double-necked bottle was fitted with a manometer on one of its mouths, while to the other was attached a vulcanised rubber tube, about 1-20th of an inch in thickness, and presenting an outer surface of about four square yards, both being very carefully secured. Hydrogen gas was then introduced through the bottle and tube, and the latter was hermetically sealed, the manometer showing the pressure of the gas within. After a very short time, the column in the manometer began to fall, and it was found that a certain quantity of hydrogen had escaped, and a certain quantity of atmospheric air had made its way in, the contents of the bottle and tube being a mixture of hydrogen, oxygen, and nitrogen. In three days 2⅓ per cent. of hydrogen had been lost, and about 1-12th per cent. of atmospheric air had entered in its place. In an experiment with a tube of unvulcanised rubber the effects of endosmose and exosmose were relatively smaller; the tube in this case presented a surface of about six square yards, and in twenty-eight days, with the same arrangement, little more than 22½ per cent. of the hydrogen had escaped, and nearly 6 per cent. of air entered. Supposing that the preparation were perfect, there appears no reason why vulcanised should be more permeable than pure rubber; but unfortunately the manufacture is not always careful, nor the sulphur pure and unmixed, and the introduction of other foreign matters may easily account for the permeability of tubes. Those who use rubber tubes for gas should therefore be very careful of their quality, and be certain that the material is prepared with as little sulphur as possible, and that perfectly pure. In cases where pure rubber cannot be relied on, it is recommended that the tubes should be covered with a composition analogous to that which has been so largely used for children's red balloons, which is composed as follows:—

Cane-sugar molasses	about 2½ pints.
Gum Arabic, in powder........	4 lbs.
White wine	6 quarts.
Strong spirts of wine..........	3 quarts

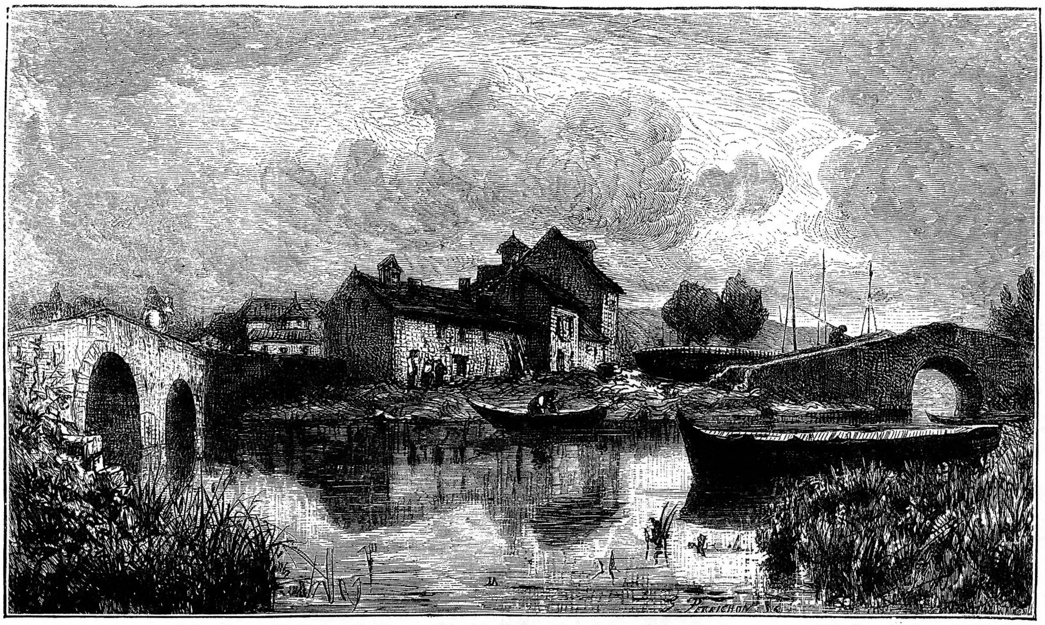
The first three ingredients are first well mixed, the spirit being added very gradually, the mixture being all the time stirred briskly to prevent the coagulation of the gum. A slight coat of this varnish will, it is said, render the tubes perfectly impervious to gas, without materially affecting their elasticity.

UTILIZATION OF OLD SHOE SOLES.

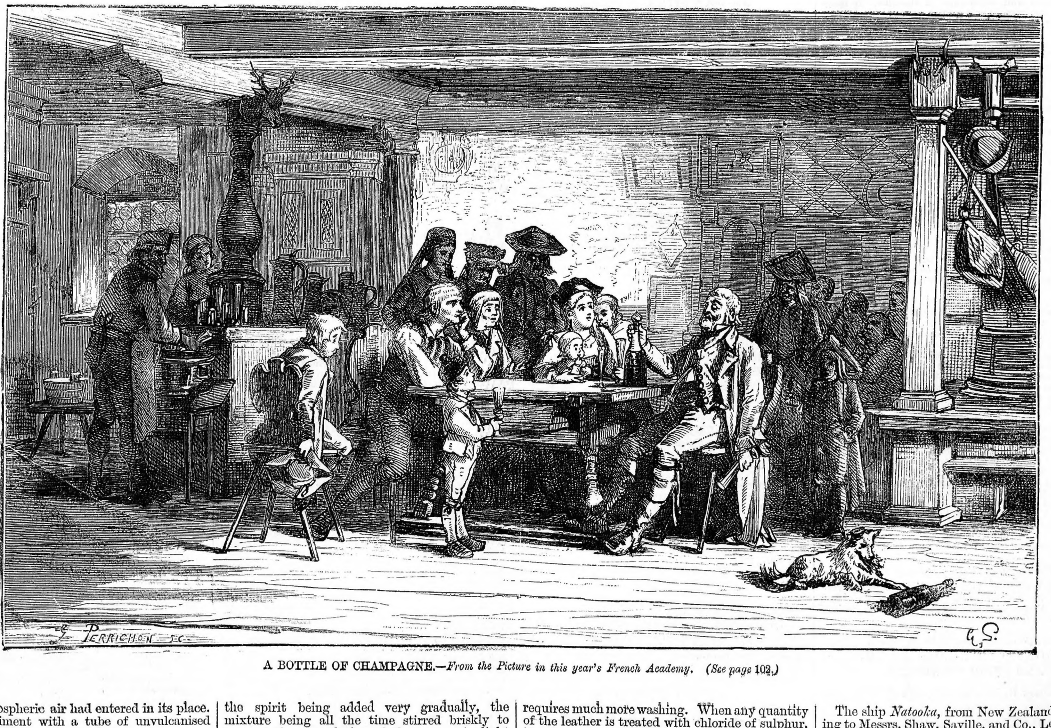
The following is the method adopted by a French manufacturer for using up old shoe and boot soles. The leather is first cut up into small squares or strips, and then submitted for a day or two to the action of chloride of sulphur, which first causes the leather to swell, and then renders it friable. When the leather has become quite brittle the operation is finished, and it is washed, dried, and pulverised. The powder thus obtained is mixed with gummy matter, and pressed into moulds for buttons and other small wares. There appears, however, to be some difficulty in getting rid of the excess of sulphite of sulphur and hydrochloric acid formed during the operation, and the inventor recommends that after the leather has been drained it should be treated with sulphite of carbon, and then well washed with water. Slacked lime will also answer the purpose, and is not dangerous, like the sulphite, which is very inflammable; but when lime is used the leather requires much more washing. When any quantity of the leather is treated with chloride of sulphur, it is necessary to take precautions against the hydrochloric acid produced during the process; this is done by condensation, in the following manner:—A stoneware bottle, with an orifice below, is connected by means of a glass tube with the vessel containing the leather. The latter is provided with a stoneware stopper, pierced with two holes, one of which receives the tube which conveys the chloride of sulphur from the first vessel to the second, and the other another tube, which conveys the gas to a third vessel full of water, in which the condensation takes place. As soon as the cessation of the acid vapour shows that the action of the chloride is terminated, a tap is opened at the bottom of the vessel containing the leather, and the excess of the liquid drawn off. The tap is then closed, the pierced stopper and tubes removed, and the sulphite of carbon or lime introduced.

An extraordinary occurrence took place in Belfast on Wednesday night. A whole street of new houses, off Byron street, Oldpark Road, was demolished by some persons unknown. One man is in custody on suspicion.

The ship *Natooka*, from New Zealand, belonging to Messrs. Shaw, Saville, and Co., Leadenhall-street, London, is believed to be lost. She is 140 days overdue. She had on board £50,000 for the Union Bank, fifty passengers, and a crew of forty.


PERRICHON SC.

BEFORE THE RAIN.—*From the Picture in this year's French Academy. (See page* 102.*)*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A BOTTLE OF CHAMPAGNE.—*From the Picture in this year's French Academy. (See page* 102.*)*

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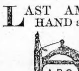

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H. R. FORSTER, Secretary, pro tem.

London, October 7th, 1869. [187

BUENOS AYRES GOVERNMENT CERTIFICATE.—Translation.—We, the undersigned, at the request of Messrs. Jas. C. Thompson and Co., certify that the Iron Safes of Messrs. Chubb and Son, London, of which these gentlemen are agents, were exposed for several hours to the fire that took place in the offices of the National Government on the evening of the 26th instant; that in our presence they were easily opened with their respective keys: that the moneys and important documents they contained were found in perfect order; and that these safes are now in use in the National Treasury Office.—Buenos Ayres, 31st July, 1867.

(Signeo) J. M. DRAGO, Treasurer of the National Government.
JOSE TOMAS ROJO.
JUAN M. ALVAREZ.

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ROBERT TURNBULL,
Secretary to the Justices of the Peace for the Town of Calcutta.

Calcutta, 19th August, 1869. [173

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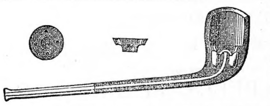

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CAPITAL.

The Subscribed Capital amounts to £1,461,400., of which one-tenth has been actually paid up by a numerous and wealthy body of merchants and manufacturers, resident chiefly in Manchester, London, Liverpool, and Glasgow. The Paid-up Capital is, therefore, £146,400.

INCOME.

The Income during 1868 was as under :—

Fire Premiums	£112,579
Life Premiums	39,527
Interest on Investments	16,635
Total	£168,741

LIFE RESERVE FUND.

The Life Reserve Fund on 31st December, 1868, amounted to £169,330.

The Directors, by every means in their power, accompanied with the strictest economy in the management, have husbanded this fund with the greatest care, as is evidenced by the amount of the fund at the close of each of the last five years, viz.:—

1864	£105,079
1865	115,328
1866	133,679
1867	150,970
1868	169,330

INVESTED FUNDS.

The Total Funds of the Company on 31st December, 1868, amounted to £396,834.

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Extract of Medical Report on the Wimbledon Meeting.

The general health of the camp has been unprecedentally satisfactory, and bears a remarkably favourable comparison with the results of last year, when the admissions for diseases supposed to be incidental to camp life were more numerous on one single day than they have been this year throughout the whole meeting.

The sanitary arrangements of the camp have been very rigidly supervised, and I am still of opinion that the earth-closet system has again proved most successful; and that it is the only efficient and reliable method, when properly carried out; the severe test to which, during the two past meetings it has been subjected affords, I venture to think, a tolerably fair ground for deduction.

JOHN WYATT, Surgeon-Major, and
Surgeon to the National Rifle Association.

From the Times, July 17.

The Earth Closet system was tried again this year, and with the most satisfactory results. Had there been a failure anywhere, it must have been felt yesterday, when the temperature was by far the highest of any day during the present meeting.

From the Daily News. July 10.

The health of the Camp is marvellously good. Out of the 2,530 men whom the Association have in their books —of whom, be it said, but 1,277 are volunteers—there are but four cases of diarrhœa, and but 17 men on the doctor's books at all. None of these are serious cases, and the admirable working of the Earth Closets, concerning which Captain Drake reported so favourably last year, is again of the highest service. Thanks to them, none of the inconveniences and dangers arising from suddenly transporting a large body of men to live and sleep in an open country can occur, and the effect is shown by the smallness of the doctor's list.

From the Pall Mall Gazette, July 19.

The latrinal arrangements have again been most satisfactory.

From the British Medical Journal, July 17.

The health of the Camp this year has hitherto been excellent. A few cases of diarrhœa, an occasional case of slight exhaustion from fatigue, exposure to the sun, or perhaps the little follies of the previous day, have been about all to engage the attention of the surgeons in camp. The cool mornings and evenings, and the refreshing breeze which has almost daily blown across the Common, have no doubt contributed much to the satisfactory bill of health; but the improved water-supply, the more effective Earth Closets, the greater and more varied hygienic precautions taken by the Volunteers, and the general improvement in the sanitary arrangements of the Camp, have every reason to claim a favourable hearing.

From the Observer, July 25.

It is gratifying to state that the medical statistics of the Camp show a less amount of sickness than was ever previously known, there being but a few, and those very unimportant, cases of diarrhœa brought under notice of the medical staff at any time during the fortnight. This favourable circumstance is attributable to the adoption of the Dry Earth system, which, even on the very hottest days with which the Camp was visited, prevented the emission of unpleasant odours.

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